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★ ★ ★

Bureau of Air Commerce Acquires Designs; Auto-Plane Attracts Lots of Attention

★ ★ ★

Down at Langley Field, Virginia, at the "proving ground for the private flier," or, to give it its official title, the Langley Memorial Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, design of a safer, cheaper and easier operating private plane has progressed so rapidly that indications point to a not too distant future when that portion of the air-minded public, grounded by the present expense of private flying, may be as conventionally hopping off on its recreational and business trips as unconcernedly as it now piles into its automobiles for that purpose.

Under the impetus of the first federal campaign to help the general public to get and operate a plane within reach of its purse, the development section of the Bureau of Air Commerce now has on hand several invited and tested private aircraft designs which though they have outraged the flying fraternity that believes that "what doesn't look well, won't fly well," nevertheless have produced results to merit the bureau's "okay."

To get these designs was a case of the "mountain going to Mohammed." The Bureau of Air Commerce is charged with the duty of testing every plane manufactured in the United States for an "approved type" certificate. Instead of sending out invitations for designs for private planes and sitting back to see what would happen, the bureau went ahead on its own initiative and ordered several apparently noteworthy designs and brought them into the Langley laboratory.

Autogiro Design

Among the designs acquired by the bureau an autogiro of the new tiltable rotor type is perhaps the most interesting from the amateur flier's standpoint. The rotor wings of this two-place cabin ship can be folded back along the sides. The propeller can be disengaged from the engine so as to eliminate highway hazard. A power drive connects the engine to the wheels of the landing gear, and, presto, our autogiro is ready for highway operation.

Advantages of highway operation, of course, are obvious. The autogiro can be housed in an ordinary garage and driven to the flying field, or, after landing can fold its wings and proceed on its own power back to its garage. The autogiro's ability to land on "postage stamp" airports, which is, indeed, what many private landing fields will be, coupled with the ability to move under its own power, is going to bring an aircraft of this type well within the flexibility of an automobile.

Rudderless Plane

Among the fraternity who already fly sport planes of their own, the Weick rudderless plane, designed by Fred Weick of the engineering staff of the N. A. C. A., has evoked much interest. A low-wing monoplane with cabin inclosure and powered by a pusher motor, the Weick plane features a landing gear which is opposite to a conventional landing gear, i. e., the tail wheel, fixed in the new design, is well ahead of the front of the plane and the pair of wheels supporting the body of the craft itself are located aft of their usual position in a conventional aircraft.

With a three-wheeled carriage of this sort the Weick plane can be much more quickly braked to a stop. There would be less tendency to "ground loop," or nose over, after hitting a ditch or low obstruction. The stability provided by such a gear would make landing at airfields where there are established runways much easier if the wind happened to be blowing across the line. Once again the amateur flier would find less trouble in these cross-wind landings.

Second in importance in the Weick plane is an arrangement of engine and tail surfaces so that when the controls are set to fly at a certain speed the plane will automatically maintain that speed irrespective of any manipulation of the throttle. With a new type of aileron and wing flaps it is hoped that banking and turning may be accomplished in this craft without the necessity of using a rudder for normal turns.

The tailless plane, an invention of Waldo D. Waterman, of Los Angeles, is another of the bureau's designs which is in a more formative state. A low-wing monoplane of the cabin type, it is powered by a pusher engine and has the reversed three-wheeled carriage referred to previously.

The tail is replaced by two booms somewhat after the manner of the Sikorsky wing. This contributes to safety in that the booms practically eliminate the possibilities of anyone walking into the propeller area. The elevator, which controls vertical movement, is fixed in the Waterman craft so that the plane cannot be thrown into a dive or spin. Though this makes the craft land at a higher speed, the three-wheel carriage with its brakes is expected to compensate for this higher speed.

The cabin of the Waterman plane, which is being built by the Hammond Aircraft Company of Ypsilanti, Mich., is much like the tonneau of an automobile and is entered more easily than many airplane cabins. Since the engine is behind the cabin, there is no blast of air on the passengers, neither are grease and oil thrown on the windshield during flight.

Engine Experiment

In the engine field the bureau is experimenting with a two-place, side-by-side cabin monoplane of conventional type powered with a well-known automobile engine. Regular aircraft engines of 90 horsepower cost in the neighborhood of $1000 because of the small quantity produced. An automobile engine of the same power can be purchased for less than $150.

A. D. H.

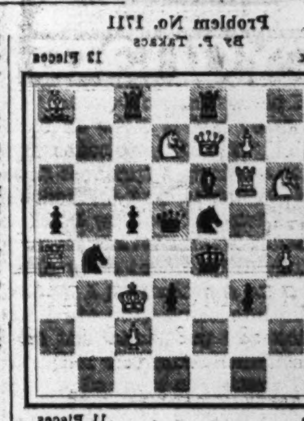
[A Tuesday Feature]

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1711
By P. Takacs

Black 12 Pieces

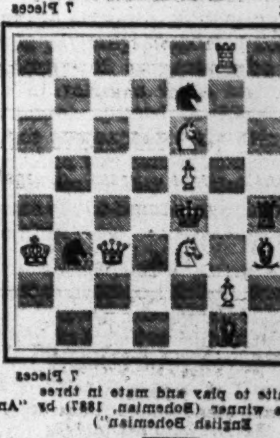


White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (First prize, Nepszava, 1933)

Problem No. 1712
By E. G. Laws

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (A prize winner (Bohemian, 1887) by "An English Bohemian")

Solutions to Problems

No. 1709. B-Q4
No. 1710. 1. Kt-B5 threat 2. Q-K5ch
1. ... B-R8 2. Q-QKt2
1. ... R(K3)-K8 2. Q-K2

End-Game No. 246. After Black plays R-B5, White wins with 1 R-Kt7, R-R8 (BxB; 2 RxR, BxP; 3 R-Kt6!); 2 P-B7, BxB; 3 R-Kt6ch, Resigns.

End-Game

In this position, from his game with Yates, Pistyan, 1912, Schlechter discovered the winning line too late.

End-Game 247

Black 8 Pieces

White 8 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

A great international team match between the United States and Great Britain, to be played by correspondence with 250 players on a side, is being sponsored by the Correspondence Chess League of America. It is not necessary to be a league member to participate in this event, and those desirous of engaging a British opponent should communicate with Walter F. James, tournament director, 2432 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Flohr-Pirc game, at Moscow, showed an early disposition to avoid the usual variations, in itself a virtue so far as general interest is concerned. But Pirc, with black, began a K-side pawn advance which, once Flohr avoided an initial trap, his undeveloped position soon proved to be premature. Simplifications left Flohr with an appreciable advantage in both space and time, together with an invaluable Kt to threaten the exposed and advanced K-side pawns. This, in conjunction with direct attack on the Q side, was sufficient to win.

Queen's Gambit Declined

	Flohr White	Pirc Black		Flohr White	Pirc Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	20	BxB	RxB
2	Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	21	P-Kt3	B-K3
3	P-B4	P-B3	22	QR-Kt	Castles
4	Kt-B3	P-K3(a)	23	Kt-K2(e)	K-Kt
5	Q-Kt3(b)	Kt-K5	24	Kt-B4	B-Q4
6	B-B4	Q-R4	25	KR-QB	KR-Q2
7	P-K3	Kt-Q2	26	Q-Kt2	R-Q3
8	B-Q3	P-KKt4(c)	27	R-B3	KR-Q2
9	B-Kt3	P-R4	28	QR-QB	R-Q3
10	PxP	KPxP	29	P-R4	Q-K
11	BxKt	PxB	30	P-Kt4	P-R3
12	Kt-K5	KtxKt(d)	31	R-B5	Q-B2
13	BxKt	R-R3	32	P-Kt5	BPxP
14	P-KR4	P-Kt5	33	PxP	R-QKt3
15	CastlesKR	P-KB4	34	Q-Kt4	RxP
16	KR-Q	Q-Kt5	35	RxR	PxR
17	Q-B2	B-Q3	36	QxP	R-Q3
18	P-R3	Q-B5	37	Q-R5(f)	P-Kt3
19	P-QKt3	Q-B2	38	R-Kt	Resigns(g)

(a) If the Slav Defense (Black's P-QB3) is more than a transposition of moves, the reason must be 4 . . . PxP, with two alternatives for White: 5 P-K3, P-QKt4; 6 P-QR4, P-Kt5, the Meran Defense, not yet disproved; or 5 P-QR4, B-B4; 6 P-K3, B-QKt5, which recent play shows to be satisfactory for Black.

(b) Both players are willing to experiment. But this move is open to question because the Q may be better posted elsewhere, should Black continue with the orthodox system of defense: 5 . . . QKt-Q2.

(c) A trap and little more, since the K-side advance results only in compromising weakness. Naturally White cannot reply 9 B or KtxP, on account of PxP, winning a piece. Better for Black is 8 . . . B-Kt5, with a sort of Cambridge Springs Defense.

(d) 12 . . . P-R5, which Black had probably planned, would lose a P with 13 KtxKt, PxB; 14 Kt-B6ch, K-K2; 15 KtxP.

(e) The blocked K-side pawns make the Kt much stronger than the B.

(f) Or 37 R-B5.

(g) 38 . . . Q-Kt2, for example, leads to 39 Q-Kt4, and the RP falls, at least.

The two section winners of the Massachusetts State title tourney, past and present New England champions, who will meet in the six-man final round are here seen in a game played on the occasion of their first title match. Morton, present titleholder, launches an early attack, for which he invests a piece, and Adams is enmeshed in a pretty mating net in a lively and interesting combinative partie.

Ruy Lopez

	Morton White	Adams Black		Morton White	Adams Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	12	Q-R5	R-K
2	KKt-B3	QKt-B3	13	P-KB4	P-Q4
3	B-Kt5	KKt-K2	14	B-Q3	Q-K3
4	Castles	P-KKt3	15	P-K6!	BxP
5	P-Q4	PxP	16	RxB	Q-Kt5(c)
6	P-K5	B-Kt2	17	BxKt	PxB
7	R-K	Castles	18	Q-R7ch	K-B
8	B-Kt5	P-KR3	19	R-B6ch	K-K2
9	B-R4	P-KKt4	20	QxBch	K-Q
10	BxP(a)	PxB	21	Kt-K6ch	RxKt
11	KtxKtP	Kt-Kt3(b)	22	RxR	Resigns

(a) Retreat would yield scant winning prospects, whereas the speculative sacrifice places the onus of finding an adequate defense squarely up to Black; White retains a good attack in any case.

(b) Selecting what momentarily appears a sound defense, but without foreseeing its weakness against the pressure which is brought to bear. With 11 . . . Kt-B4, Black sets up a temporary defense which takes care of the needs of the moment. However, White can mass against the position, with the test of situation still to come.

(c) If 16 . . . PxR, of course, 17 BxKt with the threat of 18 R-B7ch, K-B; 19 Kt-R7 mate.

[A Tuesday Feature]

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Check

A large store received a letter from a country customer, ordering a razor: "Please find enclosed 15 shillings for one of your famous razors as advertised, and oblige,

"William Mayhew.

"P. S.: I forgot to enclose the 15 shillings, but no doubt a firm of your high standing will forward the razor to me."

The firm received the letter and replied:

"Dear Sir:

"Your valued order received yesterday and we have much pleasure in forwarding one of our famous razors as ordered.

"Yours faithfully,

"Takedown and Co.

"P. S.: We forgot to enclose razor, but no doubt a man with your cheek will have no need for it."—Tit-Bits.

A Long Pie

It was her first attempt at cooking, and when her husband came home he saw a very long pie on the table.

"Whatever is that?" he asked.

"I couldn't get any shorter rhubarb," she replied.—Tit-Bits.

Some Advantage

Farmer: "That drought cost us over 6000 bushels of wheat."

"Yes, but there is nothing without some good. During that dry spell we could at least get some salt out of the shakers!"—Grit.

Courtesy First

Sergeant: "What would you do if an appeal came through for volunteers?"

Recruit: "I would step aside and let them pass."—U. S. S. Texas Steer.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Maschil

THIS word is to be found in the title of 13 different Psalms, namely, Psalms 32, 42-45, 52-55, 74, 78, 88, 89, and 142, and there is general agreement among scholars that it is used to describe their nature and subject matter. However, there remains considerable difference of opinion as to the exact connotation of the term "Maschil." Some well-known authorities take it as coming from a root which means to consider or to contemplate; and on this view "Maschil" would mean "a meditation, a meditative poem," "a pious meditation" (Compare Briggs: "Commentary on Psalms" Vol. I, p. lxi). Then again, others suppose that the word "Maschil" implies the giving of "instruction"—since it could be derived from a verb translated "instruct" in Psalm 32:8; hence the Psalms thus designated would be in reality "poems to enforce piety and wisdom." Still another explanation is that which takes "Maschil" to mean "a skillful Psalm," or "a Psalm with musical setting of a specially delicate and artistic character" (Kirkpatrick: Psalms, Vol. I, p. xviii).

Daily Features

Juvenile Section of Monitor Camera Club

Spring Training Has Already Started, as Is Evidenced by This Snapshot Sent in by Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

N. B. Paulsen, Hollywood, Sends in This Photograph of a Jovial Youngster Out for a Spin.

The Children's Corner

Marble Time Begins for Percy Pig and Edward Elephant

"PERCY PIG," said Uncle Peter, "ran down the front steps, one-two-three-four-five-six-seven, of his home, and down the gravel walk along whose borders pretty flowers, the rose, the violet, the sunflower, and the geranium, would grow in summer, and out through the gate, and along the road toward the home of Edward Elephant. In his paw he carried a stout little canvas bag.

"And at about the same moment Edward Elephant ran down the front steps of his home, one-two-three-four-five-six-seven-eight-nine, and down the gravel path along whose borders pretty flowers, the pink, the pansy, the dahlia, and the hollyhock, would grow in summer, and out through the gate, and along the road toward the home of Percy Pig. In his paw Edward Elephant carried a stout little canvas bag."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

They Poured the Marbles Out Into a Heap

"I guess they wanted to see each other," said Jennie.

"What did they have in the bags?" asked Jimmie.

"It was something," said Uncle Peter, "that rattled as they ran. The harder they ran the louder what was in the bags rattled. And so they hurried along, running and leaping and jumping and skipping, one hind leg up and the other hind leg down, till they were just half way between their two homes and ran right into each other's outreaching and embracing front legs."

"I want to know what they had in the bags," said Jimmie.

"Marbles," said Uncle Peter.

"That's why they rattled," said Jennie.

"You see," said Uncle Percy, "the marble season was coming, and for some little time Edward Elephant had been mentioning that he supposed he would need some new marbles because most of his old marbles had got lost. Edward has been mentioning this within the hearing of Mrs. and Mrs. Elephant, not, as you might say, asking anybody to give him some new marbles, but just remarking how difficult it would be to get along with only those marbles that he had left over from last year.

"As Edward Elephant had said every now and then, he just couldn't imagine where his old marbles had gone. And about the same time Percy Pig had been saying almost the same thing about his marbles, and how, no matter how careful you were, every little while a marble rolled off in the grass or somewhere and you couldn't find it."

"I think they were hinting," said Jennie.

"Perhaps they were," said Uncle Peter. "Anyway, that very morning Mr. Elephant had surprised Edward at breakfast with a stout little canvas bag containing two dozen new marbles. And just about the same time Mr. Pig was surprising Percy at breakfast with a stout little canvas bag containing two dozen new marbles.

"Oh, thank you, thank you, Papa," cried Percy Pig.

"Oh, thank you, thank you, Papa," cried Edward Elephant!"

"And may I share them with Percy?" cried Edward.

"And may I share them with Edward?" cried Percy.

"And Mr. Elephant had patted Edward on the head and said that he might and that the thought did great credit to his good little heart. And Mr. Pig had done and said the same to Percy. And away Edward had gone just after breakfast to share his new marbles with Percy, and away Percy had gone to share his new marbles with Edward."

"But they didn't have to share them after all," said Jimmy.

"The way they shared them," said Uncle Peter, "was they put all the marbles together in a heap and then they divided the heap."

Quotation for Today

THE talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can well, and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame.—LONGFELLOW.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Eating Places

A COLLEGE girl who had often been told by her friends that she had the knack of finding the best places to eat, decided to capitalize on her talent at a time when additional funds were essential if she were to continue her college work.

To several select eating places she offered her services as solicitor, on a commission basis. Each person who presented her card at the eating place as evidence of solicitation added to her commissions. This business carried her through two years of college.

Mrs. Ella H. H.

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln Salutes Confederate Flag

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS a day of joy and gladness in Washington. The Civil War was over and long columns of homeward-bound troops were passing in review before the White House. The central figure of that vast throng was the commander-in-chief, Abraham Lincoln, who, with head uncovered, waved the Stars and Stripes midst lusty cheers.

And then happened a most unexpected thing. From one of the windows of the executive mansion, a flagstaff was extended, and slowly the Stars and Bars, the flag of the Confederacy, was unfurled.

There were gasps of surprise!

The President turned, and in an instant a smile of understanding came to his face, and he waved a friendly salute to the holder of that flag.

The murmurings of the crowd changed to laughter as they recognized the waver of the Confederate flag, little Tad Lincoln. Behind him stood a servant who vainly endeavored to get him away from the window. It was an old flag that had been captured and presented to Tad.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Good Turn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

THERE was to be a kite festival at school, prizes were being offered for the largest kite, the smallest kite, and the kite that flew the highest. Billy, who hoped to participate in the contest, worked diligently with paper and paints. He sketched a safety design of figures heeding a Stop-Look-Listen sign before crossing the street. Then with scissors, paste and sticks he fashioned it into a very attractive kite.

On the day of the festival Billy very proudly started off to school with his kite.

That evening his mother asked anxiously, "Well, Billy, did you fly your kite?" Billy's face was radiant as he replied, "No, mother, but I did a good turn." His mother asked for further information and Billy answered, "Well, you see there was a small boy who did not have enough string for his kite, so I gave him mine, and he won a prize."

What They Say

Newspapers Blamed

Newspapers of the United States are to blame for the extraordinary growth of political propaganda on the air. Newspapers have forfeited their privilege of leading public opinion, and have handed the torch to the Coughlins, the Longs and the Johnsons.—J. David Stern.

The Price

"The depression is a small price to pay if it induces men to think about the cause of the disorder and the confusion and insecurity of our time."—John Dewey.

A Universal Problem

"The 'untouched problem' of human life is — human nature."—Leonor F. Loree, financier.

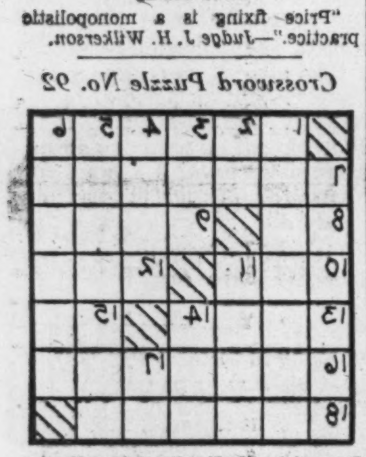
An Old Adage

"Helping China to help itself is the most constructive work the League of Nations can do."—Robert Haas.

Price Fixing

"Price fixing is a monopolistic practice."—Judge J. H. Wilkerson.

Crossword Puzzle No. 92



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Excited
7—Windflower
8—Right (abbr.)
9—Snare
10—Cry of a cat
12—I love (Latin)
13—Melody
15—Bone
16—A set of teeth
18—Vipers

Down

1—Penetrated
2—French article
3—Territorial division of Norway
4—East Indian hartebeest
5—Inspires with affection
6—Remove
7—Fleet of war vessels
11—To encircle
14—Devoured
17—City of Chaldea

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—The Secret Passage of the Doodleducks

By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Tomorrow's Another Day

By Carmack

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1935 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Machine-Made Menace or Man-Made Fear

"HOME, SWEET HOME," is just a wall motto to the man without work. And the men who have been building a nation's houses are being warned by American labor leaders that the latest idea of home, sweet home—the prefabricated house—may cost them their jobs if it becomes popular. It is easy to be philosophic about someone else's loss. Yet the alarm occasioned by the advent of the factory-constructed house should not be allowed to spread unexamined.

Fear of the prefabricated house is really another phase of that dread which manual workers have long felt for the machine. It is an understandable alarm. The building trades constitute one of the last strongholds against machine domination. They employ 5,000,000 men. Are they threatened with extinction by mass production of houses?

No. Rather they are threatened with absorption into what must become a gigantic new industry. Whatever may be the cultural disadvantages of mass-produced homes, the economic advantages are obvious. And they need not be limited to the purchasers.

The average man can afford food, rented shelter, clothes, even an automobile and amusements, for his family. But that essential thing called a home-of-your-own is too often beyond his reach. Houses are priced out of proportion to practically all the other necessities and the ordinary luxuries which go to make up the common lot. The most important reason for this is the high cost of building-labor, in turn due to the fact that workers in this field are forced to suspend operations for part of each year. Wasted months, therefore, must enter into the cost of the hand-built house.

Prefabrication of houses can be almost entirely an indoor job. Men who find employment in shops producing these structures may work for lower hourly rates and still earn more annually and enjoy greater security than at present. And the expansion of the market for houses through reduced costs is incalculable. Moreover, when new houses are obtainable at prices which compare with present costs somewhat as automobile prices today compare with those of the gas lamp era, people will not be content to bring up modern families in antiquated surroundings. They will not spend time patching up the old homestead. They will trade it in on the latest model.

This, it may be objected, is the long-time view. It must be admitted that it is. And meanwhile, says your building trade leader, an upheaval is due in the labor field because of the sudden displacement of workers by crews with houses that take shape in two weeks. The suddenness of this metamorphosis in building is something that should be questioned. Cultural and sentimental objections to the prefabricated house will take some time to down. The conservative public that refused to support real streamlining of automobiles only last year will supply a market for old-fashioned firesides for at least a few years more.

All this is not to say that the progress into more efficient building methods will be painless. The machine, and machine methods, have been bought at a human cost that must be reckoned with. But prefabricated housing is not something that we simply can choose or disdain to accept. It is on the way as a natural result of modern technology—which has produced the motorcar and supplanted scores of hansom-cab drivers with thousands of taxi chauffeurs; which has mechanized production of automobiles to such an extent that as many men are now employed in producing this luxury product as are employed in supplying the national necessity called "homes."

There can be only one effective challenge to this progress of the machine. That is to match it with social machinery—with means of easing the strains of technological unemployment, and by distributing benefits of mechanical progress swiftly and widely through wage increases and lower costs to consumers.

Traced to its source, the apprehension of workers over improvement in production methods rests on this: a deep-seated suspicion, warranted by experience, that those who control the machine will use it only to add to their own profits; that every benefit which the machine may hold for labor will have to be fought for, and that the fight will be an uphill one because of the employers' machine-sent independence of men. These are conditions that an enlightened social consciousness is already wrestling with. And the outcome of the struggle is made the surer by the inexorable demands of an economy that rests on mass purchasing power.

It is not against providing more people with better houses at lower costs that labor should direct its energies, but toward readjusting itself to make the most—for workers as well as buyers—of methods with which it must some day work.

Time and Diplomacy

WHILE negotiations are proceeding for a series of pacts in Europe, designed to consolidate peace, diplomatists do well to remember that they are not working in a stationary world. Circumstances are constantly changing, and what statesmen neglect to accomplish tomorrow at Stresa may be impossible the day after tomorrow.

At present a number of proposals are more or less interlocked. There is the project of an air pact, to be concluded by France, Great Britain and Germany, doubtless with Belgium adhering. Such an Air Locarno, as it is called, is wanted by Great Britain, and would seem acceptable to Germany. France is still somewhat skeptical about Germany, and moreover is bound by promises to various countries to negotiate other agreements simultaneously, since to assure peace in western Europe but not in eastern Europe is not to assure peace at all.

Then there is the North-East pact—or pacts, for it would appear there should be several separate treaties in this North-East system—by which France, Russia, Poland, Germany, the Baltic states, Czechoslovakia offer mutual assistance. Germany's and Poland's objection is that the real purpose is to refashion the old Franco-Russian alliance under disguise of the nominal inclusion of other powers. The North-East pact is chiefly of Russian origin, and principally profitable to Russia, which has succeeded, however, in linking it up with the air pact.

Further, there are the still nebulous understandings loosely known as the Rome Accords. It is agreed that Austria shall be "independent," but whether its "independence" is to be interpreted as meaning that it may not choose its own regime is not clear. There is to be no outside interference with Austria, though whether this nonintervention rules out in future the virtual protectorship which Italy has assumed is not yet apparent. The problem is not even defined, yet the Little Entente is asking that the Rome Accords shall be given substance at the same time as the rest of the European negotiations.

While these negotiations are protracted, Europe and the world are not keeping still. Swift changes are observable on the chessboard, and before long the entire diplomatic position may be radically altered. The present alliances are obviously not permanent. One example which should make all the prophets cautious is that of Poland, until a year ago regarded as France's ally, then for a time plainly on Germany's side, and now wobbly. It may well be that these pacts will share the fate of many earlier ones unless they are concluded with reasonable speed.

If they are accepted promptly, or, at any rate, some portion of them is accepted promptly, they may help to stabilize Europe. If they are the subject of endless discussion, they probably will become ludicrously inapplicable. The whole of postwar history is there to show that this is what happens—that diplomacy perpetually allows itself to get a move or two behind the march of events. Time as always should be regarded as the essence of European diplomacy.

Adolph Ochs

ALL the world is today honoring the memory of Adolph Ochs, newspaper builder. The warp and woof of these tributes are woven of a thing that was intrinsically a part of this man—love.

With Mr. Ochs it was expressed in public service through the great newspaper he built, the New York Times, and in his private life. The service that he rendered is not to be counted in material things. It was a service of the heart, and it entered into the innermost recesses of the thought of those it benefited. Such work is imperishable—more lasting than marble and bronze. The value of his proof that a newspaper could prosper by telling the truth, impartially and unsensationally, is not to be measured.

Ibsen in Peer Gynt portrays a peasant who in humble toil upon the mountain uplands was great because he was true to himself. Mr. Ochs began from origins as humble as that peasant. By giving ceaselessly of the best that was in him and by remaining true to what he was as simply as did Ibsen's farmer on the Norwegian uplands, he rose to heights beyond which no newspaper builder has gone. The ever-widening circle of his vast influence never altered those essential characteristics of Mr. Ochs as the kindliest and simplest of men.

His passing raises a question which all newspaper men—especially those of New York City—are today asking. It concerns the future of the Times. Mr. Ochs builded it, but, fortunately, by his side were a few men who were one with him in thought and purpose. Some of these are left, and among them Carr V. Van Anda, whose part in building one of the world's great newspapers was little, if any, less important than that of Mr. Ochs.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the purpose of these men was sufficiently strong and clear to inspire those who must necessarily essay to carry on and enable them to do it in the best Ochs-Van Anda tradition. It has been done before—notably in England in The Times of London. It has not been done in the United States. Newspaper workers everywhere are now hoping that in Times Annex in West Forty-third Street another precedent in American journalism will be established.

Bicycle to Automobile

Book News of the Day

CHARLES HANSON TOWNE, columnist, says that he found the germ of the plan for GOOD OLD YESTERDAY (New York: Appleton-Century. $2) in the fact that people responded most heartily to his column when he was reminiscent. That suggested to him writing a novel about the good old times, and finally he wrote this story, based on the experiences of a family transplanted to New York when bicycles were the rage and horseless carriages a curiosity.

No one could be more competent to write about New York's yesterday than Mr. Towne. As a magazine editor and as a newspaper columnist he has been in close association with many writers and with men and women in public life who made New York their field of action. He knows the theater and the haunts of artists and he has a taste for places of a distinctive flavor.

Hence it is no incivility to say that the major interest in this present novel lies more in the background than in the action or the characters. Instead of becoming immersed in the affairs of the Ormsby family, readers of middle age or more will pause and say to themselves, "I, myself, remember starting early on a Saturday to take a century run," or "I always longed to ride in a Victoria in Central Park." Picture hats, jingling vanity cases, enormous pompadours sustained by "rats," "Daisy, Daisy, give me your answer true," the militancy of various causes, The Barrack Room Ballads, "To Have and to Hold," Mouquin's restaurant, Huber's Dime Museum, jittering motion pictures of steam engines that came rushing out of the screen at startled audiences—here they all are.

Against this background Mr. Towne has constructed the simple story of the Ormsbys who came from a southern village to live in New York so that papa might have better success with his inventions. Mamma could not adapt herself to the change and faded away. Papa always found his inventions fruitless until the automobile age furnished him with a field for his talents. Daughter Miriam took up temperance work; Caspar was graduated from a medical college; Agnes married a noisy product of the age of business speculation, went West with him, and had to call on the family to help him out of his plight, and Hugh turned finally from the pursuit of pure literature to writing automobile circulars.

There is no subtlety about "Good Old Yesterday." It is just a straightforward account of what happened to the Ormsbys, with the background always considerably in the foreground. The tone is genial, energetic, and free from the wistfulness that so often characterizes the work of those who write in a do-you-remember vein. The one instance of regret—and that one is definite—is for the conduct of a magazine editor and publisher, Hugh Ormsby's employer, who deserted his periodical for the sake of manufacturing automobiles.

W. K. R.

Trying to Pull the Fuse

Taking Clubs Seriously

SHANGHAI

IN AMOY, on the south China coast, I understand that there are four clubs, and one simply must belong to all four. Amoy is not a particularly large port and perhaps that is the reason. As I understand the matter, one goes to two of the clubs during the course of the morning, and distributes his time after tiffin—or lunch, if you prefer—between the other two.

My information came from an aviator who had a grievance, anyway. One of the clubs in Amoy, it seems, charged him seven Chinese dollars because he visited there three times. He found that had he confined his calls to two, there would have been no fee. But fog closed down, he remained for a third day, for a third time he called at the club—and a grinning Chinese by the door, he avers, "got him on the list," and he wasn't missed by the chit-collector.

But China clubs are mostly friendly to an almost embarrassing degree. Perhaps the one that sticks most in my mind is that in Foochow, that ancient Fukien port where the Yankee clipper ships used to call for tea. Today Foochow is a quiet place and "the club"—I heard it spoken of only in that way, with pride and affection—represents all the Foochow foreign resident may expect in the way of after-hours association with his fellow man, apparently. Truth to tell, it wasn't a particularly impressive club, but there was a real charm about it, and a sense of refuge.

One could play games downstairs and upstairs, there was a library with a painfully small table of periodicals (they cost real money, coming out from America or Britain with foreign postage to pay) and, miracle of miracles, news by radio!

Mukden's club is a charming little place, as I recall it, and the best recollection I have of it was gained on my first visit in 1926 when, on a hot summer afternoon, I first beheld General Chang Hsueh-liang, son of the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin. The General didn't look like a general at the moment; he looked like the earnest white-flanneled boy that he was, chasing tennis balls hit at him by his lifelong friend, "Jimmy" Elder. After a variety of war experiences, General Chang and Elder are still together, now up the Yangtse at Hankow where the General is busy with bandit suppression. Elder was in Shanghai the other day taking delivery of a 10-passenger American airplane for the General.

Hankow's club life is also associated in my mind with hot weather. In May of 1927, when Hankow was seat of the Wuhan Revolutionary Government which had just swept up from Canton and was about to be superseded by the still-reigning Nanking regime, the green expanse of the Hankow Race Club seemed the one bit of neutral ground in the place. Here again the China club proved itself unique; everywhere else in Hankow there were fear, panic, bitterness, but at the Race Club rest could be had, and an out-of-doors beauty almost up to the famed Manila Polo Club.

Best of all clubs in China, in my opinion, is the Peking Club. It surely has seen the finest sort of fellowship with the most distinguished regular members and visitors. And it gave one everything—conviviality, a good library, bowling, billiards, excellent tennis, in the winter skating and badminton, more recently a summer swimming pool—and one's wife was welcome, too.

Shanghai is called a club town, but it is too big a city to come within the circle of Chinese ports where the club means everything. In Shanghai one belongs to a downtown, men-only club, such as the Shanghai Club (old and predominately British) or the American Club; and then for sport, and one's wife, at least one other club is needed—the Columbia Country Club, the French Club, the Country Club, the German Club, the International Recreation Club—all very complicated and costly.

No, my affection belongs with the small port and the small club that spells salvation for the foreigner in China. The other day I was up the Yangtse, calling in Kiukiang, and I was taken to the Customs Club. As I went in I noted the Suggestion Book, and I turned back through its pages to see what the first suggestion of all might have been.

It was this: That in hot weather the club should see to it that lemons were available at all times!

Suggestion two was: That the club install a telephone!

That is my idea of a club, a place of simplicity, yet comfort. I have no doubt, though I didn't investigate, that the Kiukiang Customs Club has lemons both summer and winter, and that there is a telephone. For we in China take our clubs seriously, and what is more, our clubs take us seriously. Perhaps that's the whole secret.

R. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Third Epoch at Tuskegee

By Frank L. Perrin

THREE years ago, while traveling through the South, I spent a portion of an afternoon as a guest of the president of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Robert R. Moton. For several hours before visiting him, in his home I had inspected, under courteous guidance, many of the departments of the school, and had enjoyed a luncheon at the "commons" or general dining room. A cozy suite was at my disposal in one of the large dormitories, and before my departure by automobile to take a train at the station several miles distant, I dined in state in a plainly furnished but spotlessly clean room, being generously and politely served.

It was in the afternoon that I was introduced to President Moton. I have met, in the West, a few American Indians who, by education and environment, have advanced themselves somewhat above the cultural level of their racial forbears. There and elsewhere I have become acquainted with Chinese and Japanese scholars and statesmen. I have known, perhaps in fewer numbers, members of the Negro race who have attained the cultural status of the then master of Tuskegee.

In all these instances, or in nearly all of them, I have been conscious of undergoing much the same experience. By some spontaneous and uninvited process, racial barriers, if they exist, are swept away at times like those of which I speak, and the inquirer, investigator, or interviewer, or whatsoever he may be, if he is a sincere searcher or an unprejudiced discerner, finds himself in the presence of his brother man.

Dr. Moton's successor, recently designated, is Frederick Douglass Patterson, a graduate of Iowa State College, and the recipient of a doctor's degree in philosophy from Cornell University. Before coming to Tuskegee, he had taught at Virginia State College for Negroes and at Hampton Institute. For the last seven years he has been head of Tuskegee's agricultural department. His great opportunity for service awaits him.

But what is here written is not to predict or forecast the new master's success or failure. It is to estimate and appraise the accomplishments, motives and problems of former administrators in what has proved to be the nation's most important experiment in the cultural and environmental development of a race which, easily within the memory of some who may read this, were a subject people hardly hoping eventually to emerge from darkness. It is interesting, therefore, to compare the methods and accomplishments of Booker Washington and Dr. Moton. In my somewhat superficial appraisal of the two I discover that in characteristics and methods they were quite dissimilar.

First of all, unless the measurements taken are incorrect or faulty, Booker Washington's chief equipments were vision and courage. The imperative need of accomplishing the work undertaken was as apparent to one as to the other. But Tuskegee's first master possessed, in a high degree, the spirit of the pioneer and the vision of a crusader. He proved that what was needed was a practical possibility. He perfected, in his generation, the processes for equipping those who came to him with the means of meeting the challenge of the world with deft hands, a better realization of the opportunities which a fair measure of racial equality brings, and with patience to endure and overcome.

In my all too brief visit with Dr. Moton I gained the indefinite impression that he had taken it for granted and had been led to assume that his predecessor and those whom his predecessor had taught, had accomplished or made possible of accomplishment, the barrier-breaking without which the attainment of a more complete cultural equality would have been impossible. As I was departing he inscribed and placed in my hands a book just then being published in which he more clearly presented the thesis of ultimate social and cultural racial equality. Its reading left no doubt as to his position.

If I were to criticize the book at this late day it would be to express the view that the then master of Tuskegee had left uncompleted quite too great a gap between the curriculum arranged and adhered to by his predecessor and the somewhat more ambitious program which he himself publicly defended. If he has failed in any particular to realize what he so genuinely hoped to accomplish, it may be that his successors will, with advancing time and thought, reap more abundantly where those before have prayerfully sown.

The Wide Horizon

Poor Men and Good Scholars

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

MR. HERBERT MORRISON, Socialist chairman of the London County Council, recently stated that he was watching with much interest the increasing democratization of British universities.

He was speaking of the desirability of bringing into the employment of the municipalities the type of men who pass the Home Civil Service examination, which he described as the stiffest intellectual test in the world, and it is probable that he was thinking chiefly of Oxford and Cambridge, for the graduates of these universities have hitherto practically monopolized the highest places at this examination.

Mr. Morrison's impression is confirmed by a conversation I had a week or two ago with a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, who took his degree in 1922. During the time that he had known the university, declared this official, its character had completely changed. Fifteen years ago Oxford was still primarily a university for rich men's sons, he said. Today, on the one hand, it has declined to take into residence, on the score of scholastic deficiency, a youth who bears one of England's most eminent titles of nobility; and, on the other, some 45 per cent of its undergraduates would be unable to continue their studies, he stated, did they not receive financial assistance.

It is almost certain that similar figures would be equally true of Cambridge, while other universities would probably show a still higher percentage of financially aided students.

It is satisfactory to observe that the average cost of living at Oxford and Cambridge is still as high as ever it was, for this means that the needy students (but admirable scholars) within whose range these universities have now been brought, gain from them the authentic university education at its best and most gracious. The process of educational enfranchisement proceeds along the line of increasing the poorer student's resources so as to cover cost of a traditional training.

This is evident if the cost of obtaining a degree during the nineteenth century be compared with the cost today. The Royal Commission of 1850 reported that at Oxford at that time the average cost of a Bachelor of Arts degree ran out at roughly £600. Some men spent much more than this sum during their period of residence; some men spent less. At Pembroke College a careful man could manage his courses on £370. At the present moment it would be totally impossible for even the most economical student to live on the latter sum for the 72 weeks necessary for the degree.

I have by me my accounts while I was in residence at Oriel a few years ago. I was never conscious of making an undue effort at economy. I spent money on books and theaters, and went up to London whenever I wanted. But neither did I display any extravagance. I remained content with what furniture the college would give me; I patronized a provincial tailor; and I ate only bread and cheese lunches. On the whole, my expenditure was below rather than above the average for the college. In these conditions I find that the total cost of training for my Bachelor's degree came to £876.15.1.

We may take it that the system of scholarships, exhibitions, state and local grants, and college allowances on which 45 per cent of Oxford's undergraduate population is partially supported results in the majority of students who live within the university's walls having, I should estimate, upward of £700 with which to face the expenses of their college careers. And this sum is sufficient to insure to any reasonably careful person a full measure of the best things that Oxford has to give.

This process of democratization is only a return to the original function of the university, which, in so far as it may be said to have been founded with any definite purpose at all, was founded for the education of poor men. Among the statutes drawn up for Balliol College in 1507 it is stated that those who subsequently became the scholars of the college should wear surplices in Chapel, wait on the Fellows at table, and live on the food that the Fellows wasted. A somewhat similar provision may be found in Balliol regulations dating from the thirteenth century. Even in the darker age of the eighteenth century many a poor scholar, like George Whitefield, the famous Methodist preacher, was helped through college by being given a Servitorship, in return for which he had to do menial services for his richer fellow-students, a system long since abolished.

These changes profoundly affect the British nation as a whole. For one thing, they keep the raw material of the professions at the highest possible standard. Some people consider it an injustice but it is certainly a fact, that the chief positions in the professional world are held very largely by men trained at the older universities. Since this is so, it is gratifying that the change in personnel in these universities insures that the highest posts shall be open to all classes of the community. It also means that the permanent Civil Services of Britain and the Empire are able to call on the ability of every stratum of the population. Further, it modifies the universities themselves, bringing to them a temper of earnestness not always there observable.

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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Plans to Spend It

Stresa Sees Big Five Gather

Sweden Asks Defensive Planes

Germany Gains Russian Trade

Mexico Is Torn by Strikes

Phone Girl 'Okay' Is Universal

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT returns to the White House desk to hear his utilities control bill called "a sentence of death passed on all of an industry because of a few." As closest to his heart he talks of how the $4,800,000,000 work-relief fund is to be spent. Mostly the disbursing operation will be carried out through existing Government agencies. The drive on idleness should be at its peak by mid-November. He intends to spend all that is possible or that is necessary before July 1, 1936. He will deal directly, instead of through contractors, wherever possible. He will endeavor to spend the wages in the places where the idle workers are—He doesn't want men having to set up new homes somewhere just to get jobs.

Stresa, on beautiful Lake Maggiore, turns gay with flags of three nations as Europe's affairs are to be considered. Premier Mussolini arrives at the controls of his own airplane to receive Prime Minister MacDonald and Sir John Simon of Britain, Premier Flandin and Pierre Laval of France. Mussolini is demanding action instead of talk, but all know the consultation is preliminary to the League Council at Geneva and perhaps a later great European conference—Yet if these five men conclusively agree on something, Europe may soon find it right and wise to do so too.

The French bring to Stresa a new Franco-Russian accord as type for a kind of "League Against Aggression." They hope to see bounds marked beyond which Germany dare not go. Yet accord with Berlin seems quite possible. Much depends on the British who have conferred with Hitler. Are assurances at hand of no German violence in Austria? Is Berlin actually ready to meet others in an any-limit reduction on arms?—The world's best thoughts and brightest hopes are now needed at Stresa.

Sweden's chiefs of the army and navy air corps petition for an "adequate" fleet of bombing planes to insure the nation's neutrality. Sweden, in a strategic position in the Baltic area, has now only 60 military planes. Major General Nygen of the general staff fears that without more equipment Sweden could be forced to make concessions merely through the threat of an unrestrained air offensive by another nation. It is asked that the people be trained in defense against air attack. Even peaceful Sweden, with no entanglements, no quarrels, is caught in the fierce maelstrom—Unaggressive, it grabs up a club against what others may do.

Russia and Germany conclude an agreement by which the Soviets accept German credits for purchasing 200,000,000 marks in goods above present imports. This is regarded as helping stabilize Europe's uncertain situation. Germany is happy at the prospect of regaining much Russian trade, wishing by it to prove something to the world—It hopes to show that the Jewish boycott did not produce its foreign business famine.

Mexico sees strikes precipitate serious situations in many places. Labor troubles in the textile center of Atlixco spread to ancient Puebla near by, where a riot ends with three killed. A general strike in the State threatens a food shortage. Tampico, where the labor board has declared another strike legal, is without light or power and food prices go up. In Mexico City bus drivers walk out to complicate the trolley strike. A nationwide revolutionary strike threatens on April 20—Mexico, going modern, learns nothing better than force methods from its neighbors.

Berlin sees traffic jam as the city en masse turns out to cheer Gen. Hermann Goering and Frau Emmy Sonnemann in their bridal procession. About 30,000 Storm Troopers guard the route to the City Hall, where Reichsführer Hitler himself plays the role of best man. The open motorcar is decked in roses and tulips, and General Goering in one of his many splendid uniforms supplements the picture made by his actress bride. Squadrons of the new military airplanes roar above the Reichsführer's palace during the reception—Berlin loves a grand show and Berlin gets one.

New York City's overseas telephone exchange sees its 50 operators grow chummy with switchboard girls in Europe, Asia and South America. Chatty little nothings are shared with girls in Paris, Berlin and Bombay. Girls in Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Buenos Aires and Lima, all of whom speak English, open the wires to tell and ask how the weather is. "Okay" is the handiest word in the world-wide chatter. "At first the London girls' accent made them all Greek to us," says a New York operator—"And, my word, how our American accent still quite bowls them over!"

Action Started On New Policy Of Neutrality

Curb on Foreign Travel in Wartime Proposed in U. S. Senate

Prohibition of Loans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 10—The Congress of the United States, continuing in its unpredictable and divergent moods, has in the last 24 hours taken or witnessed the following developments involving national defense or participation in war:

1. Introduction of two resolutions jointly by Senators Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, restricting travel abroad of American citizens in wartime, and prohibiting loans and credits to or for belligerents.

2. Transfer from the House to the Senate of the anti-war-profits movement, which was climaxed yesterday with the insurgent House's defeat of the conscription clauses of the McSwain bill, and its passage including a 100 per cent tax on war profits.

Army and Navy Funds

3. Adoption by the Senate of a $38,000,000 bill for enlargement and modernization of the navy's shore establishments, mostly in the Pacific and notably at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

4. Signature by President Roosevelt, with a minimizing explanation, of the highest army bill since wartime status, or $402,000,000, and increasing the enlisted strength of the army from 118,750 to 165,000.

On the heels of these developments, within a day or two the Nye munitions committee plans to introduce legislation requiring the President to place an embargo on shipment of munitions and material of war to all belligerents. Plus this, Senators Nye and Clark are considering a further resolution to making at the shipper's own risk shipment from the United States of articles declared to be contraband of war. This objective is partially covered by the loans and credits resolution introduced today, but the remaining loophole may be plugged.

Control of War Profits

In addition, the Nye Committee's plan for control of war profits, prepared by John T. Flynn and limiting wartime incomes to $10,000 a year, setting up a "pay-as-you-fight" policy, still stands, and will probably be grafted upon the McSwain bill.

The two resolutions introduced by Senators Nye and Clark were the first legislative step from influential sources of the new neutrality policy. The bill to restrict travel of American citizens is based on the likelihood that in wartime, ships plying the high seas would be utilized for transport of munitions and contraband, and that travelers are seldom warned that the ships they are utilizing have such cargoes.

Therefore, the resolution provides:

"Upon the outbreak of war in any part of the world in which the life

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Pastor Named in Lyman's Place

Relief Cost Declared Too High

Race Permit Faces Court Action

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Petersen Named—New Correction Commissioner

civil service as of the first of this month. Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston offered the amendment which was adopted 21 to 14. If the budget is adopted as now drafted it will place these employees under civil service, despite the Governor's attempts to remove them.

Mr. Lyman resigned last week because of the Governor's insistence on discharge of these workers.

Relief Cost—Cut of 25 Per Cent Declared Feasible

It is possible to cut relief expenditures 25 per cent.

Such is the contention of the respected New England Council, which today called upon community, industrial and service organizations in this area to unite in a campaign promoting greater efficiency in relief fund spending. The Council sent the organizations a statement of

Red Cross Goal Of Neighborliness Given to Workers

Skilled Service Called For by Director—Relief Needs Emphasized

"The practical neighbor must know his community's problems," said Mr. Bondy. "He can no longer have his eyes shut to the need on his doorstep. He must know how his neighbors live. He must learn of those patches of insecurity his own county possesses. And then he must study the most effective ways of service."

Mr. Bondy's speech followed a warning last night from Senator

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

President Insists Security Program Be Made Into Law

Willing to Give Congress Leeway as to Form but Demands Quick Action

Spanish Cabinet Ends Martial Law

From Atoms to the Sun

Physicists Explore Fields of Knowledge Ranging From Harnessing Solar Power to Detecting Notes of Singing Birds Usually Unheard—Microscopic Range Extended

New Wonders of Natural Science

Ninth of 12 Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tackling an atom "universe" as infinitely small as the realm of astronomy is infinitely tremendous—building electron microscopes to delve beyond present limits of optical lenses—classifying sounds that can't be heard—stringing snares to capture lightning bolts—and building motors to harness the sun—are a few of the projects which today interest the physicist.

German laboratories are intently working out the future of the electron microscope—an ultra-microscope which is opening new fields of investigation formerly considered forever beyond reach. Dr. Ernst Ruska, der Technischen Hochschule, Berlin, has been using the method of the electric eye or photoelectric tube to magnify electrically beyond the limit of optical magnification. He finds that a beam of cathode rays obeys geometric-optic laws in just as exact a manner as do rays of light.

He appeals to researchers throughout the world, regardless of the field in which they are working, to contribute toward solving the problems concerned. Much progress has already been made, he asserts, and once perfected, such a microscope will add new vistas to human knowledge. Magnifications of 12,000-fold are claimed and indications show that magnifying powers of 30,000 are not impossible.

Bird Notes Unheard

Meanwhile a group of American physicists has at last solved a mystery which bird-lovers have puzzled over for years, and at the same time discovered a new direction for research. Humming-birds have been observed to sing with notes that rise higher and higher in pitch until they can no longer be heard. The tiny throat continues to vibrate and the mouth remains open. Is the bird still singing?

It is, the physics department of Harvard University asserts. The sound is pitched much too high at the end for human ears to hear but with a newly developed "sound microscope" the humming-bird's closing stanzas can be captured, "magnified" or amplified, and thus come within the range of human ears.

Philosophers might argue for half a day on the question "When is a noise not a noise?" but physicists solve the problem by making whispers shout and picking up all kinds of "inaudible" or supersonic sounds. Thus it becomes very easy to distinguish between the noise of a fly scuffling its feet on the ceiling—a doodlebug cleaning his teeth between courses—and a tiny weevil squirming around inside a grain of wheat.

Sound Detector Developed

The sound detector of the apparatus developed in Harvard's Gruft Laboratories, is so sensitive it can pick up the song of a cricket at 200 yards. Described in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, the apparatus is now being used by Prof. George W. Pierce and assistants to study the song of Nemobius Fasciatus, a tiny, dark brown field cricket which sings at a very high frequency.

Instead of the discreet chirps of the common house cricket, Fasciatus

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

A Correction

The Christian Science Monitor wishes to correct a mistake which appears in the subheading of an interview with Walter Damrosch on page three of the Weekly Magazine Section today. Dr. Damrosch was not conductor at the Metropolitan Opera for 42 years as stated. He has conducted at the Metropolitan on various occasions, but throughout the major portion of his career he conducted the New York Symphony Orchestra. He retired from symphonic conducting in 1927, 42 years after his first appearance as conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The Monitor Index

Massachusetts Pupils to Have Moral Training

Extension of Character Education in Schools Is Aimed at Crime

Sets National Pace

A major decrease in Massachusetts juvenile and other crimes will soon result from a comprehensive program of character education now injected into practically every Massachusetts public school above the sixth grade, Frank W. Wright, state deputy commissioner of education, predicted today.

Massachusetts has stepped out boldly in a highly controversial direction and its action has particular significance at this time as students of crime prevention are finding public schools generally deficient in moral guidance.

Systematic character education was inaugurated in Massachusetts secondary schools in 1931, he said, and its essential results will be

Chilean Capital Bars Children From Movie Shows at Night

U. S. Food Prices Get an Airing

Franco-Soviet Alliance Drawn As Model for European Accord; Statesmen Gather at Stresa

Collective Security Tied With League by New Program

French to Offer Formula at Stresa

League Against Aggression Planned as Geneva Organization

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 10—Taking with them a European project of collective security based on reinforcement of the Covenant of the League of Nations, Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin and Foreign Minister Pierre Laval left here today for the three-power conference at Stresa.

Before they left, however, the French statesmen had already taken the first decisive step toward the new security set-up by reaching a preliminary agreement with Soviet Russia on the question of mutual assistance following two lengthy conversations between M. Laval and Vladimir P. Potemkin, Soviet Ambassador to Paris at the Quai d'Orsay yesterday, it is stated that a "Treaty of Co-operation" will be initialled in Moscow before the end of the month. Only "technical details" now remain to be worked out at Geneva.

Planned as Model

This Franco-Russian accord holds the key to the whole program of security measures which the French delegation will present at Stresa. For it is understood that the formula agreed upon is the model which France would like to see followed in constituting a sort of "League Against Aggression."

This proposed League would be constituted within the framework of the League of Nations and would be open to all European powers. It probably would take the form of a new interpretation and reaffirmation of Articles X and XVI of the League Covenant, completed by bilateral accords binding the signatories to apply these articles—which provide for the preserving of the territorial and political integrity of members and for mutual assistance against unprovoked aggression—immediately, even if the League Council fails to reach the unanimous agreement now required.

Similar to Locarno

An alliance of this sort already exists, it is pointed out here, in France's Locarno treaties with Czechoslovakia and Poland, where provision is made for virtually automatic mutual assistance against an aggressor. But, whereas these accords specifically name Germany, it is understood the formula evolved for the Franco-Russian pact is entirely general and capable of universal application. A Czechoslovakia-Soviet pact of this type is already envisaged and the French Government is now working for conclusion of a similar pact with Italy.

France has by no means abandoned its hopes of bringing Poland into such system of collective security linked into the League Covenant. M. Laval, it is semi-officially indicated, will make plain to the Polish Government, when he visits Warsaw on his way back from Russia after Stresa that the present Franco-Polish accord must find its place in a general scheme for collective security against any aggressor, if it is to retain its efficacy.

They'll Follow Suit

The opinion is expressed in official circles here that Poland will in the end rally to the proposed European plan when the French attitude is forcibly explained to it.

The French Government also remains hopeful of obtaining British support for such a reinforcement of the Covenant, although no direct participation of Britain is envisaged. Reaffirmation of Britain's obligations under Locarno and eventual conclusion of an air convention are all that is expected at present.

The French Cabinet yesterday unanimously approved the Stresa program, including the texts of the juridical protests against Germany's rearmament and the draft of a resolution condemning the Reich's violation of the Versailles Treaty. France hopes to obtain a united front at Stresa on these texts which are understood not to be so severe as to preclude the Reich's eventual return to Geneva.

In Government circles the greatest importance is attached to the special council meeting which is to be held at Geneva next week. The French Government is credited with the intention of making an exceptionally significant effort then to restore force and effectiveness to the League's machinery of collective security.

Puebla Textile Strikers Draw Fire of Troops

MEXICO, D. F., April 10 (AP)—Two workers were killed and 10 others wounded yesterday in a clash with federal troops in the town of Puebla, after a general strike for the State of Puebla was declared. Reports from Puebla said the troops fired to disperse a crowd which gathered in front of the Electrical Workers' Union.

Underwood

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht

Germany's Minister for Economics and Head of the Reichsbank

Russian-German Trade Agreement Signed at Berlin

Stabilizing Factory Put Into European Situation by Commercial Pact

Germany Needs Russian Raw Materials; Hopes To Regain Lost Trade

German Willingness to Reduce Armaments Affirmed

Definite Action Not Held Likely

Mussolini, as Host, First to Arrive at Famous Italian Resort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STRESA, Italy, April 10—Amid the perfume of the famous Borromean Islands, consultations which may determine the future of Europe are about to begin.

Pastor Named in Lyman's Place — Relief Cost Declared Too High — Race Permit Faces Court Action

(Continued from Page 1)

lief-public projects should be lower than wages for similar work in private industry.

3. Relief projects should be planned on a flexible basis.

4. Unemployed workers should be recruited for relief-public works through public employment services on the basis of merit and qualifications for the job.

5. Opportunities for public employment should be provided as near to the homes of workers as practicable. This will safeguard interests of established families.

6. So far as possible the work should be designed and carried out by contract under experienced contractors, engineers and architects. This will increase economy, usefulness and efficiency.

For direct relief the Council had two suggestions:

1. Relief to those in need of food, clothing, and shelter is primarily the responsibility of states and their local governments and private effort. The Federal Government should participate only when absolute necessity is demonstrated.

2. Unemployed workers on relief should be required to register with public employment services.

Race Permit—Track at East Boston Licensed

Variously termed today a "scrap of paper" and a "wind-up of four months of turmoil and confusion," a license has been granted by the State Racing Commission for a horse racing track at East Boston.

But even as the commission was issuing the license, a court order restraining grant of the license until court hearing on a mandamus action next Tuesday again served to becloud matters. The order was obtained by Attorney Conrad W. Crooker of Melrose. He asserted the track at East Boston would be within 50 miles of tracks at Narragansett and Rockingham.

The state law prohibits tracks within 50 miles of each other, but there is some doubt whether that clause can apply to tracks in other states. This is the point the court action is supposed to clear up.

Charles F. Connors, racing commission chairman, maintained today that the license granted yesterday was valid. Mr. Crooker called it "a scrap of paper" and asserted that the court order had been obtained before the license was issued.

In any case, it appeared to Bostonians today that racing is still on a muddy track and the going very slow.

Curley Sues—Herald Story Declared Untrue

Governor Curley today notified E. Wesley Preston, publisher of the Boston Herald-Traveler, that he will sue the Boston Herald for $100,000 because of a story published in yesterday's Herald charging that Arthur T. Lyman resigned as commissioner of correction partly because he refused a high state official's request for transfer of a kidnaper from State Prison to Norfolk Prison Colony.

At the same time, the Governor announced that W. E. Mullins, Herald State House reporter who wrote the story, would be barred from the Governor's office in the future.

The Governor contends that the story implies that he or someone in his office requested the transfer of Morris Cohen, kidnaper serving a 17 to 25 year sentence, to the Norfolk Prison Colony.

The Governor's denial came shortly after Mr. Lyman declared the request did not come from the Governor's office, that the incident occurred last fall and that the requested transfer had nothing to do with his resignation.

This is the second libel suit filed against the Herald by the Governor. During the campaign, the Herald widely publicized a Boston Finance Commission report involving the Governor and Samuel Silverman, his corporation counsel. As a result the Governor and Mr. Silverman each filed suits for $500,000 each against the Herald. Nothing has been heard concerning them since.

Bad Money—Alleged Counterfeiter Is Arrested

Two federal revenue agents struggling against the gale on a downtown street heard a whistling that wasn't the wind.

That is why a man giving the name Frank Bruno is in jail today. The agents were looking for an alleged counterfeiter described as having ability to look two ways at once and to whistle in a peculiar fashion between his teeth.

They heard the whistle. They saw the eyes and something clicked. It was the steel handcuffs.

Peace Strike—College Students to Act Friday

While America's mighty Congress today took steps they hope will strike deeply at the roots of war, college students of Boston prepared for a peace strike Friday.

Some (including peace-minded Senator George Nye) believe the student's move will have far-reaching consequences and do much good. Even the most pessimistic of scoffers admit that it is offering the college boys some good, clean fun.

Congress was seeking ways to remove the lure of profits from war. The students were striving to emphasize their dislike of conflict and their unwillingness to serve war lords.

Senator Nye wired, in part:

"The war strike is not as futile as some might think. A strong demonstration will have the salutary effect of convincing jingoists of the task they will have on their hands if they attempt to force the youth of this country into another war."

But despite their peaceful intents the students were having internal "wars" on their hands.

Student peace leaders at M. I. T. charged today that Fascists had gained a grip on the school's R. O. T. C. unit. One peace-strike leader had a neat swastika shaved in his head.

Garment Workers—Plan Note on Strike Issue

Wouldn't it look funny for some 3000 Boston union garment workers to just idly sit in front of their machines in refusing to work?

We have had "walkouts" and "lockouts," but Boston was threatened today with its first "sit-out."

Dissatisfied with what the Boston Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union is pleased to term "chiseling employers," the union was today contemplating a strike. They are protesting against alleged violation of the "piece work" system by which certain garments are sent to contractors at prices lower than scales demand.

The "sit-out" phase came into the picture with the colder weather. Workers thought they would be more comfortable striking indoors in a "sit-out" than out in the wintry blasts in a "walkout."

They will decide what they will do tomorrow night.

Grand Army—May 26 Urged for Honoring Soldiers

Sharp clear notes of a bugle rang out in Faneuil Hall this morning and 50 stalwart Union Civil War veterans answered "here." It was second and final day of the sixty-ninth annual Massachusetts encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Demonstrating keen mental alertness they deftly put those who would commercialize Memorial Day on a polite but rather bewildering defensive. They simply requested that the last Sunday in May be designated as the day for honoring fallen soldiers, while the present Memorial Day could be retained for holiday amusements.

Just how can amusement seekers and operators answer that one?

Dr. Fuess—Headmaster Talks to Andover Alumni

"The Decline of the Coonskin Coat."

That is the title Dr. Claude M. Fuess, headmaster of Phillips Academy, Andover, suggests for a book. "It would indicate the change in viewpoint experienced by our young men," he told Boston's Andover alumni at a banquet last night.

"We are seeking to maintain a higher standard of scholarship than in the past. The big thing that looms in the future is a spiritual and intellectual renaissance at Andover."

Salary Cut—Planned For White Fund Manager

The next manager of the George R. White fund for Boston will not receive an annual salary of $20,000. Judge Edward L. Logan's term as manager of the White fund expires next May 26.

Mayor Mansfield said bluntly today:

"The next contract for managing the White fund is much less attractive than it has been hitherto."

Roadside Zoos—Bill For Abolishment Favored

Year after year representatives of humane societies have ascended Beacon Hill to influence legislators to pass a law prohibiting operation of "roadside zoos" to attract trade to restaurant, roadside stands and other businesses. Each year they have descended Beacon Hill empty handed. Not even a favorable committee report on their legislation has been obtained.

Yesterday, however, they won their first victory. The legislative committee on legal affairs reported favorably on the bill, sponsored by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The measure has been supported by the Animal Rescue League and other organizations who contend that the bears, monkeys and other animals caged in these roadside zoos suffer greatly.

Of course the road to ultimate victory is long. The measure must pass both branches of the Legislature.

Tanks Explode—Eight Injured at Weymouth

Exploding ammonia tanks resulted in extensive property damage and injuries to eight persons at Weymouth at 2 o'clock this morning. Windows were shattered in Weymouth Landing and the East Braintree business areas. Wreckage littered the street and many persons, it was reported, were thrown from their beds by force of the combustion caused when sea water contacted stored ammonia.

'No-Fix' Act—It Waits Signature of Governor

"It's all up to Governor Curley now. If he signs "James M. Curley" across the bottom of a sheet of paper Boston motorists will no longer have to pay $2 as a fine for violating the "no-fix" parking law once, $3 for violating it twice, and $5 for the third violation. Instead, the fine will be $0 for the first offense, $1 for the second and $2 for the third.

The Senate today passed by a vote of 17 to 0 emergency preamble to the legislation. Thus the bill, which has passed both branches of the Legislature, will become a law when the Governor signs it.

Taussig Resigns—Will Leave Harvard Faculty

After 52 years of service, Prof. Frank T. Taussig, one of America's most distinguished economists, has resigned from Harvard. Next September he will be come Professor Emeritus.

Although discontinuing his Harvard lectures, Professor Taussig will not retire from the field. He has much work he wishes to carry on minus classroom demands.

Under President Wilson, Professor Taussig served as chairman of the tariff commission. He was graduated from Harvard in 1879; received his doctor of philosophy degree in 1883, was appointed instructor in political economy in 1882. Since 1901 he has been Henry Lee professor of economics.

Meeting the Backlash of Winter

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes on Tremont Street, Boston, at Height of Gale

Snow and Gales Along the Coastline — Neptune's Little Joke on Early Spring

New England woke up today to find that spring had indulged in one of its posthumous "April Fool" pranks.

Crocuses and daffodils bloomed against a background of snow swept in from the ocean by heavy gales that today continued a 24-hour lashing of New England's coastline. Early tufts of green grass stood out vividly, like splotches of color on a marble slab.

The storm, starting along the coastline of southern New England, reached Maine last night, piling up tremendous seas with a maximum wind velocity of 45 miles an hour. Abnormally high tides were predicted for today all along the New England coastline.

Fishing fleets hugged the wharves and even the stanch coast guard patrol boats came into shelter. While the men of the sea clung as closely to shore as possible, some of the "land lubbers" approached too near to the sea.

At Quincy, for instance, motorists in their zeal to catch close glimpses of pounding surfs were deluged by huge breakers dashing over the shore road. Cars were stalled and some held up for hours.

"But it is an ill wind that does not blow someone good," sang a lone mechanic, busily engaged in towing the cars to his garage.

On Tremont Street, Boston, coattails assumed streamlined contours, particularly at the corner of Boylston Street, where the wind howled around the buildings at 50 miles an hour. Down on the Cape, the gales were reported at 60 miles an hour.

New Hampshire and Vermont, protected by their hills, escaped the brunt of the coastline storm that spent most of its fury upon New England shipping. Along the Cape shore line, motorists were forced to take the direction of the wind, sometimes at faster paces then they cared to go.

Many cars were forced off the roadsides altogether while traffic to Hough's Neck, Quincy, was completely stopped. The Neck was today threatened with isolation from the mainland.

The roof of the Cambridge City Hall began to leak last night permitting a stream of melting snow to flow into the Council chamber just after this august body had adjourned its weekly session.

The weather man, interviewed today, predicted that the storm had sufficient reserve power to hold out another 12 hours at least.

Paine Company—Radio to Carry Anniversary Program

Stirring events in New England's history will be dramatized in WEEI broadcasts each Wednesday evening from 8:30 to 9 in a style said to be new and interesting. First program will be given tonight. They are sponsored by the Paine Furniture Company of Boston in honor of their 100th anniversary. Such dramatic events as the opening of the first railroad from Boston to Lowell, the panic of 1837, and events leading up to the Civil War will be portrayed, it was announced.

Briefs

For his composition, "Solitude," Allen Arthur Willman, a young Chicago music conservatory instructor, was today awarded the $1000 Paderewski Fund award by the trustees of the fund in Boston. By the terms of the award the composition will be played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Appointment of Gilbert W. Groom of New London, Conn., as general manager of the Central Vermont Transportation Company, a freight boat line running between New London and New York, was announced yesterday at the offices of the Central Vermont Railroad in St. Albans, Vt., following Mr. Groom's resignation as superintendent of the southern division of the road, according to the Associated Press.

Construction of five new state buildings in Maine is to begin immediately it was decided yesterday by Gov. Louis J. Brann and the Executive Council at Augusta, according to the Associated Press.

New England scenes painted by Lee W. Court, well-known Boston artist and employee of Filene's store, will be displayed at the store from April 8 to 13 inclusive as part of its contribution to Art Week in Boston.

Due to a slump in the cotton goods market, attributed to an NRA order curtailing production, approximately 3600 employees of a spinning plant with factories located in North Adams, Adams and Williamstown were yesterday thrown out of work for about a week, according to the Associated Press.

The Morgan Memorial of Boston, itself a dispenser of various types of charity, today revealed that for the month of February it had paid out $20,678 to workers in its own shops, which recondition clothing and furniture donated to the memorial from private sources.

John W. Haigis of Greenfield, Mass., former State Treasurer, was yesterday called the logical leader of the Republican Party in Massachusetts by State Committeeman George W. Schryver of the Berkshire district in an open letter urging the support of Mr. Haigis as Republican candidate for Governor in 1936, according to the Associated Press.

Mayor Mansfield will leave for Washington tonight to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the United States Conference of Mayors. They will meet at the Mayflower tomorrow to propose to the President ways and means of allocating money to cities and towns of the $4,880,000,000 federal work relief fund.

Massachusetts cities and towns are authorized to borrow money in anticipation of receipts from federal PWA grants under a bill reported favorably today by the legislative committee on municipal finance.

The legislative committee on taxation voted "leave to withdraw" on five petitions exempting dwelling houses from local taxation.

The Governor's Council unanimously confirmed Governor Curley's choice of William G. Lynch of Boston as clerk of the South Boston District Court.

President Roosevelt will be called upon to establish embargoes or quotas on importations of foreign manufactured products that compete with products of American industry under the terms of a resolution to be favorably reported by the legislative committee on constitutional law.

Escaped Prisoner Free 16 Years Goes Back Voluntarily

RALEIGH, N. C., April 10 (AP)—A white-haired convict whom fate cast in the role of a twentieth-century Jean Valjean paused in his prison routine today to explain why, after re-establishing himself in society, he came back to prison voluntarily to face 26 more years behind bars.

"I came back," said Jesse C. Walter—who became a "good citizen" under the name of "Frank Manning"—"in the hope that man will forgive me as God has done. I can't stand it if I have to stay here 26 years—but I hope I don't.

"It was hard to give up everything outside when I knew what it was like in here, but I had a debt to pay. I had worried. It hung over me. You can't describe it in words, but you are always fearful of everybody you don't know—and some you do know."

Walker escaped from the prison 16 years ago after serving four years of a 30-year sentence for the killing of a deputy sheriff in Brunswick County.

Telephone Company Files New Rate Schedules

Twelve hundred telephone users in Metropolitan Boston, Worcester and Springfield exchanges will benefit under a new rate schedule filed with the State Public Utilities Department by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The new schedule affects four-party line subscribers most in rural sections. It eliminates the mileage charge which previously had been assessed in addition to the minimum charge. The new rate, according to the telephone representatives, will make telephone service available to families of low income.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Paper Mills Boosts Pay 5 P. C. for 1200 Hours

Gorham, N. H., April 10 (AP)—The Brown Company, which operates paper mills here and in Berlin, today announced a 5 per cent wage increase to 1200 hours' work, effective tomorrow. The increase is a partial restoration of former wage scales.

The 1934 business report of the company, just released, showed it had increased sales amounting to more than $3,000,000 for the 12 months and a sales increase of 23 per cent for the first four months of 1935.

Gross business profits were given as $311,735 as compared with a loss of $276,183 the previous year.

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Owners first won by Pontiac's beauty soon discovered that the 1935 Pontiac is one of the most economical cars on the road today! Not merely remarkably free from the need for repairs, but so saving on gas and oil that it amazes even those used to driving smaller, lighter cars.
Since the 1935 Pontiac is a big, full-weight car such economy may sound incredible. But the report comes straight from owners. We do not quote sensational figures because such figures are usually obtained under special conditions. But if you want PROOF of Pontiac's economy, we are ready to supply it. Come in—and get the facts!
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The Matinee

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YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER
CREATED BY REED
The glovelike lines and fine detail of this step-in pump perfect it for afternoon wear. It's built with "your footprint in leather," a feature of all Matrix Shoes. This patented sole follows the lines of your foot exactly. Glorious comfort for your feet, added beauty for your shoes . . . this is the double magic of the "Matinee" and every other Matrix Shoe.
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And for our new Fashion Announcement, write to E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, N. Y., or Matrix Style Studio, 47 West 34th Street, New York City.

Legislature Achieves Little To Date and Session Running Into August Seems Probable

First Three Months Devoted Mainly to Bills of Local Appeal—Pensions and Tax Items and Curley Measures Are Still to Be Dealt With

Three months in session the Massachusetts Legislature today looks back on an action record studded with little legislation of major importance and almost completely usurped by bills of only local appeal.

As a result, with nearly all controversial matters still awaiting action and only half the 2500 bills cleared from the docket, the Legislature faces possible August sessions. Confronting the legislators, as obstacles to early adjournment are, among others, bills for unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, a state workmen's compensation fund, a sales tax, and numerous measures resulting from Governor Curley's inaugural address.

Child Labor Amendment Loses

By its record thus far, the Legislature has opposed labor, although labor hopes ultimately for greater favors this year because of the increased Democratic strength in both branches. The Legislature has smashed labor's hope for Massachusetts ratification of the federal child labor amendment. Also it has blocked a labor-advised transfer of the Industrial Accident Board to the Department of Labor. However, it has memoralized Congress in favor of federal unemployment insurance.

The real test of the 1935 session's labor stand will come on unemployment insurance, an old-age pension system, legislation for a state workmen's compensation fund or increasing benefits under the present system, and on a bill raising compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

Labor is also pushing measures to prohibit interference with peaceful picketing during strikes, and the Governor's proposed strengthening of the minimum wage law. It is interested in the bill setting up state NRA codes for intrastate commerce, and several measures lowering the old-age assistance eligibility limit from 70 to 65 and even as low as 55. It is also behind Governor Curley's attempt to establish a 48-hour week in all state institutions.

Even with drastic changes in party strengths in both branches, utility legislation is meeting its usual fate. Bills requiring electric light companies to furnish free bulbs have been killed. Popular election of members of the State Public Utilities Commission has failed, as well as election by the Legislature rather than the Governor.

Save Utility Commission

And the Legislature freed the utility commission from a threatening investigation. Furthermore, its abolition in favor of a public service commission has gone out the window.

Yet these are far from the most important utility bills. But they indicate what is apt to happen to pending legislation, for Governor Curley has promised electric light companies and banks that no legislation adversely affecting them would pass, in return for voluntarily lowering electric light and mortgage interest rates.

The only measure conceded a real chance is that setting up a sliding scale system of determining gas and electric rates. The Governor is directly behind it.

Utility Bills Weak

But bills to investigate the financial structure of power and light companies and to regulate holding company mergers and purchases of gas and electric companies seem destined for the same defeat administered to proposed regulation of utility company advertising. Nor do several measures making easier the establishment of municipal lighting plants appear promising. Other utility legislation is also pending.

As for banks, the Legislature has already followed the Governor's wishes by throwing out numerous bills cutting mortgage interest to 5 per cent. The Senate, however, has passed a 5½ per cent mortgage bill. Both branches have passed a bill allowing Massachusetts banks to make loans insured under the National Housing Act, but have killed one-year and five-year mortgage moratoria.

Tax Issues Are Alive

The perennial issue of reducing interest on small loans from 3 per cent a month to as low as 1 per cent is the leading banking issue remaining on the calendar. The vote undoubtedly will be "no."

The Legislature undoubtedly will debate longest over tax legislation. The only real tax measures yet decided are those to increase the gasoline tax one cent and to establish a poll tax for women. The vote was "no." However, the Legislature did slash penalty interest on unpaid taxes from 8 to 6½ per cent.

A proposed 2 per cent sales tax is perhaps the major revenue measure before the Legislature. Yet its defeat is even now freely predicted.

Income Surtax Likely

Governor Curley's 10 per cent surtax on incomes to balance the budget undoubtedly will be successful, but a constitutional amendment for graduated income taxes is not so certain.

Several stock issues would be stricken from the tax-exempt list through another bill, while increased taxes on intangibles is also asked. Definite limitation on local taxation powers comprises another plea.

As in taxation, the most important insurance issues remain undecided. Several bills regarding compulsory automobile insurance await action, although flat rate insurance has already been quashed. A proposed investigation of all automobile insurance firms is still pending, as is repeal of the compulsory law and establishment of a state fund.

Curley Invites Action

Governor Curley's inaugural message also provides several issues which are likely to keep the Legislature busy for some time. The Governor in his inaugural announced that he wants to abolish the Boston Finance Commission and the State Board of Tax Appeals. He wants to eliminate preprimary conventions, call a constitutional convention and establish biennial legislative sessions.

He is seeking to wipe out county government and to reduce the Legislature by one half. Furthermore, he advocates passage of the uniform law controlling sale and use of narcotics already passed in 10 states. He also wants a state planning board. None of these have yet been decided.

Vaccination Bill Defeated

Extension of compulsory vaccination to private schools has been defeated, as well as a move for complete repeal of compulsory vaccination.

Opponents of capital punishment are waiting for a decision on its proposed abolition. Opponents of dog racing are waiting for action on its proposed repeal.

A legislative investigation of the East Boston tunnel land takings and security sales is pending, as well as legislation setting up a state board to inspect local police departments.

Connecticut Gardens Win

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Connecticut gardeners won first prize yesterday in the finals of the tri-state flower show competitions sponsored by the Federated Garden Clubs of Three States. New York was second and New Jersey third. Mrs. Cephas R. Rogers of Danbury, Conn., president of the Federated Garden Club of Connecticut, accepted the award, a bronze plaque.

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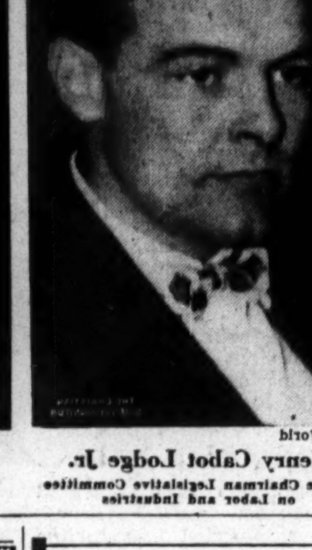

Wide World

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.
House Chairman Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries

Joseph R. Cotton
Senate Chairman Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking

Angier L. Goodwin
Senate Chairman Legislative Committee on Public Utilities

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Fire safety talk...	Dixie Revelers.....	Student talk........
5:15	Agricultural reports..	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school....	"Og, Son of Fire".
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	"Dixie Chords"....	"Jack Armstrong".	"Melody Mart"...
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.......	Yankee Singers....	"Dick Tracy"......
6:00	Education talk.......	Evening Tattler;	News Service......	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	"Jimmie Allen"......	feature; news...	Sketch; music.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.......	"Lum and Abner".	"The Band Wagon"	"Poetic Strings":
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Little Revue"...	"Miss Minstrel"...	string orchestra..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	Salute program...	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service......
7:15	Plantation music....	"Black Chamber"..	"Just Plain Bill"..	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	Popular vocal......	Soloist; quartet....	Golf lesson.........
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Easy Aces".......	Boake Carter, news	Williams Orch....
8:00	Kemp Orchestra; comedians; soloist	"One Man's Family," dramatic sk.	Quartet; feature.. Edwin C. Hill....	Studio recital.... Educational talk..
8:15				
8:30	Recorded program....	"Pageant of Progress": music....	Broadway Varieties: soloists; or..	Master of Mystery: dramatic sketch..
8:45	Minstrel duo........			
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing," sketch........	Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen;	Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; orchestra	Connor Orchestra. Dramatic sketch..
9:15				
9:30	John McCormack, tenor, recital........	soloists; players and orchestra.....	Burns and Allen, comedy; orchestra..	Soloists; orchestra News Service......
9:45				
10:00	Hollywood Gossip....	Guy Lombardo's Orch.; R. Cortez,	Jack Pearl; soloist; chorus; orch.	Veterans talk..... Fisher Orchestra..
10:15	Evening Journal......			
10:30	Joe Rines and his dance orchestra......	Ray Noble and his orchestra......	"Public Utilities Rates," R. H. Long	Norman Cordon, baritone; orch....
10:45				
11:00	Local dance music...	Forecasts; feature.	News Service......	Talk; Claude Hopkins's Orchestra..
11:15	"Stresa Conference".	NBC vocalist.......	Rambl'g Rhym'st'r	
11:30	Local studio dramatic sketch.............	Leonard Keller and his orchestra....	Fred Berrens and his orchestra.....	Enoch Light and his orchestra.....
11:45				

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective," Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Music Guild: Budapest String Quartet; A. Walter Kramer, speaker.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: music program.
3:15 WBZ, Eastman School of Music Symphony Orchestra, Howard Hanson, conductor.
4:00 WNAC, "The New Member's Viewpoint," Senator Joseph P. Donahue.
4:45 WNAC, "National Students' Strike Against War," network speakers.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 WNAC, "From the Governor's Office": talk, Gov. James M. Curley.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Gems of Melody": concert orchestra; chorus; narrator.
7:45 WBZ, "Wheeler-Rayburn Bill," Representative Maury Maverick of Texas.
8:00 WNAC, "Romance": readings by David Ross; Emery Deutsch's Gypsy Violin.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: dramatic sketch; Robert Ripley; Tom Howard.
8:15 WBZ, 20th Century Ideas: "Roads to Effective English," speakers.
8:30 WBZ, George Hessberger and his original Bavarian Orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, MacDowell Club Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat Hour: Frank McIntyre; soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Angell Mercado and his Mexican Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs.
9:45 WBZ, Cyril Pitts, tenor soloist; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Melodic Strings": symphonic ensemble from Toronto.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; soloists; male quartet.
10:30 WBZ, "Government Competition," Dr. William T. Foster and Leland Olds.
11:15 WBZ, "The Stresa Conference," Stanley High, political commentator.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"A JOURNEY BY NIGHT" (Shubert). Greta Maren in Viennese play by Leo Perutz. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Charlie Chan in Paris," 2:10, 5, 7:55. "Devil Dogs of the Air."

PENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "McFadden's Flats," with Walter C. Kelly and Andy Clyde. Penway, 2:32, 5:08, 7:44, 10:20. Paramount, 9, 11:37 a. m., 2:14, 4:41, 7:18, 9:55. "The Florentine Dagger."

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony." Franz Schubert's love and life, accompanied by some of his music played and sung by famous Viennese organizations. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. The Molecular Theory, Mickey Mouse. Technicolor sea scenes.

ORPHEUM—"West Point of the Air," with Wallace Beery. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

STATE—"Naughty Marietta," Jeannette MacDonald in Victor Herbert's operetta, with Nelson Eddy. 11:15 a. m., 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, 10:05.

METROPOLITAN—"George White's Scandals of 1935," Back stage story with comedy predominating. With James Dunn and Ned Sparks. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:45, 10:30. Stage: George Olsen and his orchestra, with Ethel Shutta.

MODERN—"Are We Civilized," with William Farnum. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.

KEITH'S — Baroness Orczy's story of French "Reign of Terror" days, "The Scarlet Pimpernel," with Leslie Howard as the English rescuer of unfortunate aristocrats. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 3:57, 5:56, 7:55, 9:54. Color cartoon featuring Japanese lanterns.

BOSTON—"Roberta," 10:04 a. m., 1:04, 4:04, 7:04, 10:04. Vaudeville with "Toto" the clown.

UPTOWN—"The Little Colonel," 2:10, 4:55, 7:33, 10:18. "Mystery Woman."

STRAND—"The Gilded Lily," 1:36, 5:01, 8:26. "Wake Up and Dream."

TREMONT — "Cimarron," and "That's Gratitude." 9 a. m. to 11.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Jungle Gigolo," animal picture; "Country Boy," cartoon; "Irish Melodies"; "Old Faithful Speaks"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The First World War," edited by Laurence Stallings. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "The Little Colonel."

UNIVERSITY—"The Thin Man," 2, 5:10, 8:20. "The Private Life of Henry VIII."

Music

ERA ORCHESTRA—English High School Center, 29 Montgomery Street. 7:45.

Other Events

"OLD BRIDGES OF FRANCE" — Illustrated lecture by Dean William Emerson of M. I. T. Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street. 8.

NEGRO ERA THEATER—"Juba," three-act play of life in the New South. William Blackstone School Center, 39 Blossom Street. 7:45.

CURRY DRAMA FESTIVAL—Lecture by Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana. 251 Commonwealth Avenue. 8.

ART WEEK LECTURES—"Art in Our Daily Lives," by L. Reginald Adams Kibbe, Designers' Art School, 8; "Costume Design," by Mme. Theresa C. Bond, New England School of Art, 8:15; "Thoughts for a Well-Balanced Wardrobe," by Evelina M. Jackson, Vesper George School of Art, 8:30.

AEROPHOTOGRAPHY LECTURE—"Hunting Dinosaurs from the Air," by Weld Arnold. 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. 8.

BOOK LECTURE—By Miss Priscilla Sawyer of Woburn Public Library. Free. Fellowes' Athenaeum, 46 Millmont Street, Roxbury. 8.

HELEN HOWE—"Characters and Caricatures." Repertory Theater. 8:30.

Tomorrow

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer speaks on "Questions of the Moment." 11 a. m.

DR. ROLAND HALL SHARP — Lecture in series on the early Christian Church: "Healing, Forms of Worship and Church Government." Longwood Towers. 8.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Peruvian Textiles. 11 a. m.

FOGG MUSEUM—"Present Day Problems in Architecture," lecture by Dean Everett V. Meeks of Yale. 4:30.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Stormy weather will diminish by late afternoon or early tonight; cloudy with temperatures in the middle 30's tonight; Thursday partly overcast with rising temperatures; fresh to strong northeast to north winds, diminishing.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight, preceded by rain mixed with sleet in extreme east portion; Thursday cloudy and somewhat warmer.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; somewhat warmer Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds over north and strong northwest over south portions; weather overcast tonight and Thursday, with rain over north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	37	Minneapolis .	40	54
Bermuda	66	74	New Orleans.	68	68
Chicago	40	42	New York ..	42	46
Denver	30	48	Norfolk, Va..	44	46
Helena, Mont.	16	26	Philadelphia.	42	44
Jacksonville..	56	70	St. Louis ...	44	48
Kansas City..	46	48	San Francisco	50	60
Los Angeles..	48	60	Washington..	44	44
Miami, Fla...	64	80			

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time, April 10.
B—Maximum April 9.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:59 p. m.; height 7.8 feet
Thursday, 5:18 a. m.; height 8.6 feet
Light all vehicles at 6:49 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; maximum temperature 48 degrees above zero; minimum 39 above.

He Wins in a Walk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—As high school graduation approaches, Ralph Scott of Slaughters, Ky., figures he has walked a total of 7488 miles for his diploma. Except for a few rides, he has walked four miles each way between his home and school every day for four years.

Hitler Activities Viewed as Aid In Promoting Peace

Dr. Fay at Bowdoin Institute Says He Should Get Nobel Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 10 — Hitler should be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1935, Dr. Sidney B. Fay, Harvard professor of history, told the opening session of Bowdoin College's Institute of Politics here last night. "Hitler," he declared, "by his recent action has so tightened the ring of nations opposed to German aggression that they are united for once to maintain peace. Germany, seeing so many nations opposed to its activity and none for an ally will not attack. Thus, in time of crisis the nations see the fruitlessness of war and Hitler paradoxically gets the credit."

Dr. Fay, author of many books on Germany and recently returned from Europe, said the greatest hope for peace in the world today was the fact that world's "three most bellicose nations—Italy, Japan, and Germany—are without real allies."

Italy and France

Italy while allied with France on the surface, "opposes France in the Mediterranean and in Africa," he stated. "Japan is occupied and isolated in Manchuria without any ally and Germany, even though tentatively allied to Poland, is without a friend."

He did not, however, "pooh-pooh" the war threat in Europe today, he asserted. In an interview after his address he admitted much will depend upon the Stresa conference and the meeting at Geneva of the League Council a few days later. Dr. Fay foresaw failure to accomplish anything at the Stresa conference despite the fact that three Prime Ministers, Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain, Pierre Laval of France, and Benito Mussolini of Italy, were to bend every effort to reach an understanding.

"With Russia and Germany out of the Stresa picture," he said "nothing can be accomplished. France won't move without Russia's agreement and England won't budge without Germany's approval to any agreement—thus I see nothing but an impasse."

Hope in Smaller Nations

When asked if failure to agree at Stresa would not presage failure to agree at Geneva—as the same men with the exception of Mussolini would sit around the blue-topped table in the Geneva Glass Room—Dr. Fay saw some hope in the fact that the smaller nations might intervene.

"Poland and Czechoslovakia may be able—through Dr. Beck and Eduard Benes, two astute statesmen—to bring the larger nations to some agreement," he stated. What that agreement would be he would not venture to predict, but he said he felt the small nation members of the League of Nations had a "wonderful opportunity to really exert their power for peace and not just docilely follow the lead of the great powers into something worse as has been the case before."

"Silly" is the word Dr. Fay used to describe the attempts of European nations to make Germany abide by restrictions in the Treaty of Versailles. "If they take that attitude at Stresa and at Geneva then the League is really doomed," he said. "And," he added quickly, "I'm not so sure they won't."

Maine Modifies Moral Slippings

* * *

Lottery Bill Fails on Its Second Test; Liquor Sales and Race Betting Limited

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, April 10—What, with a proposed extension of the State liquor stores, the recent passage by the Legislature of a pari-mutuel betting law, the proposal and the passage, in the first instance by the House, of a State lottery bill, added to the general repeal of all prohibition measures, Maine would appear, at first glance, to be retrograding.

The lawmakers did finally kill the State lottery measure, and also any attempts at permitting theaters to operate on Sunday. The pari-mutuel is limited in scope as to time and place and is experimental, and all liquor stores are surrounded by numerous safeguards.

In the upholding of the moral standards of Maine, it appears to be largely a battle between the cities and the towns. More of the Anglo-Saxon spirit of deportment, coupled with the meritorious inclinations of the Pilgrim fathers, characteristic of much of New England, is still inherent in the rural population, and, for that reason, it has never been easy to project into the State, as a whole, any very deleterious measures. The farm apparently is the moral bulwark of the Pine Tree State.

Potato acreage, as reported by growers all over the country, has just been compiled by Washington authorities. The intended acreage is 3,272,000, which is 28,000 more than growers planned to plant on Jan. 1, 1935, and is only 31,000 acres less than what was harvested last Fall.

Maine growers are considering for a moment just what 3,272,000 acres may mean. If in 1935 the country's yield per acre equals the 10-year average which is 112 bushels per acre, the total potato crop in 1935 would be 366,000,000 bushels. Aroostook farmers say that such a crop can mean only one thing—low potato prices in 1935. They say that the only thing that can make potato growing profitable this year will be a reduction in acreage or drought conditions which would bring the yield of the United States per acre down to about the 100-bushel mark.

With its 700 miles of border and 2500 miles of coast line, Maine is the doorway through which seeps much of the illegal liquor in the eastern states. That being the nearest American territory to the Island of Miquelon—an outpost of France—which has no law against exporting liquors to this country—it is the shining goal of smugglers. The customs patrol has but 40 men to cope with them. Strange as it may seem, the flow of smuggled liquor has but little lessened by the coming of repeal. The romantic intrigues of the movies, which always find smuggling a favorite theme, have no counterparts in real life. There is a constant battle of wits between smugglers and patrol officers. The Treasury Department's standing offer to give 25 per cent of the money recovered by the Government, up to $50,000, for information leading to seizure and arrest, explains in part the disconcerting knowledge so often shown of the exact routes the liquor-laden trucks will follow.

Maine Republicans are hopeful because in the spring municipal elections they gained an occasional mayor, the latest being in Calais where the Democratic incumbent was defeated. The Calais victory is not so noteworthy, however, because it is tempered by the election of an additional Democratic alderman and because Calais is more often Republican than Democratic. The capture by the Republicans of the Democratic strongholds of Oldtown and Waterville is much more significant and indicates an upward swing on the part of Maine Republicans. The Waterville election is looked upon in the nature of a personal victory for Clyde H. Smith of Skowhegan who already has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor. On the other hand, the Democrats swept Lewiston by a margin considerably larger than the customary party victory there, and in Saco the Republicans were so thoroughly disorganized that they allowed the election to go to the Democrats by default.

Winter lumbering operations are finished on the upper Kennebec and thousands of cords of pulpwood are piled on the river banks and waiting for the spring drive. One of the first drives will be from Carry Pond stream, and this is awaiting the departure of ice from Wyman Lake. The Great Northern Paper Company has 13,000 cords near the Forks, 4000 cords at Carratunk Landing, 3000 cords at Wyman Lake Landing and some 5000 cords at odd jobs along the river.

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Chatelaine Assorted Chocolates 70¢ Value—full pound 39¢
Old Fashion Raisin Cinnamon Bun 40¢ Value 24¢

AT THE FOUNTAINS

Deviled Ham and Swiss Cheese Sandwich and Coffee regular 25¢ 15¢
Maple Walnut Sundae regular 20¢ 10¢
Pineapple Ice Cream Soda regular 15¢ 10¢
SPECIAL SANDWICH: Virginia Ham—Swiss Cheese—Pickle—Lettuce—Mayonnaise regular 30¢ 20¢

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China Reforming Currency To End 'Big-Small' Money By Issue of Common Tender

Standard Silver Coins to Replace Confused Muddle of Local Coppers That Fluctuate Daily With Profit to Exchange Shops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A fundamental solution of China's confusing "big-money-small-money" muddle is to be attempted. Beginning in May, standardized silver coins of 5-, 10-, 20- and 50-cent denominations will begin to circulate, while at the same time, the present subsidiary coins of constantly fluctuating value will be withdrawn.

The Chinese dollar, now valued at something more than one-third of an American dollar, and with its value based directly upon its silver content, is the "big-money" standard, while "small-money" coppers, 10-cent and 20-cent pieces, change daily with relation to the unit dollar.

On current quotations, for example, it takes six 20-cent pieces and 20 or so coppers to equal a dollar. Similarly it takes 12 10-cent pieces and about 15 coppers, while about 330 coppers make up the dollar.

When one goes into a shop and prices articles, it is necessary to be clear whether prices involving fractions of a dollar are in "big money" or "small money." If the latter, which is not likely to be the case, a price of 20 cents means a 20-cent piece, but if the former, one must give not only a 20-cent piece, but however many coppers may be required to make up a fifth of a standard dollar under prevailing market quotations.

"Big-Money" Notes

This difficulty can be met in the case of prices involving multiples of 10 cents by producing "big-money" paper notes which have come into general circulation during recent years on issue from various banks. These small bits of paper circulate at their face value, but they are issued only in 10- and 20-cent denominations, or less frequently 50 cents.

This still makes it necessary to embark upon calculations if multiples of 5 cents enter, so if a price is 25 cents, for example, even though one has a 20-cent big-money note, it is still necessary to deal with bothersome coppers. Many shops make up paper packets containing what is presumed to be 5 cents' worth of coppers, but as the shops protect themselves against adverse quotations, it is likely that if one opens the packet and counts there will be fewer coppers than are required to make up 5 cents by most daily quotations.

Vast social aspects unexpectedly accompany this situation, for throughout China there are literally tens of thousands of exchange shops which make livings for their owners and employees by the fluctuations, and minute profits to be gained thereby, of quotations on silver and coppers. In the large cities they also deal in foreign exchange, but by and large their great profit comes from the people who stop by, slap a dollar on the counter, and receive silver and copper coins at the shop's prevailing selling rate.

Money Changers

If these shops were suddenly to be put out of business, it would constitute an upheaval in China's business life, they are so numerous. Of course, they serve no constructive purpose in their ordinary money-changing operations, but they are a fixed point in the business community, they support many workers, and they do some business in loans as well.

However, there seems scant prospect that they will go out of business overnight; in fact, it appears possible that they may flourish more than ever for a time at least, because it is going to be very difficult, from present indications, to withdraw all the earlier coinage.

It would be a different matter if the earlier coins were uniform. Many have been issued by local authorities and some have, or are reputed to have, much admixture of base metal. Between Kiangnan and Canton 20-cent pieces there is said to be a difference in value of 13 or 14 per cent. These differences of weight and fineness make it impossible for the National Government to set a fixed rate for calling in the present coinage, and it is to be presumed that the new standard coins will for a time simply join the current of material passing through the exchange shops, and providing something new against which quotations can be made!

British to Stress Without Program

(Continued from Page 1)

the bounds beyond which Germany cannot step with impunity. But there is apparently no question of sanctions now and it is believed that after the first excitement has subsided an accord with Germany will prove possible.

Await British

Much depends therefore on the attitude of the British who have had opportunity for judging the German disposition. A confidential document of the German Government seen by the Monitor correspondent confirms the idea that negotiations are feasible. Assurances are given that violence will not be used in Austria or elsewhere, and that, though mutual assistance pacts—regarded as thinly disguised alliances — are opposed, nevertheless it would consider nonaggression pacts with clear definition of "aggressor" and pledges of nonassistance. That is why there is a tendency to return to the conception of reaffirming Articles X and XVI of the League Covenant and to generalize a series of pacts by grouping them under a common preamble.

Moreover it is felt in many quarters that if Germany's statement of its willingness to reduce its arms to any level agreed by others is taken seriously, disarmament can for the first time be fruitfully discussed. Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria are, it is argued, entitled to the same relative arms equality as Germany. The air pact likewise figures on the highly charged agenda together with conditions of Germany's return to the League.

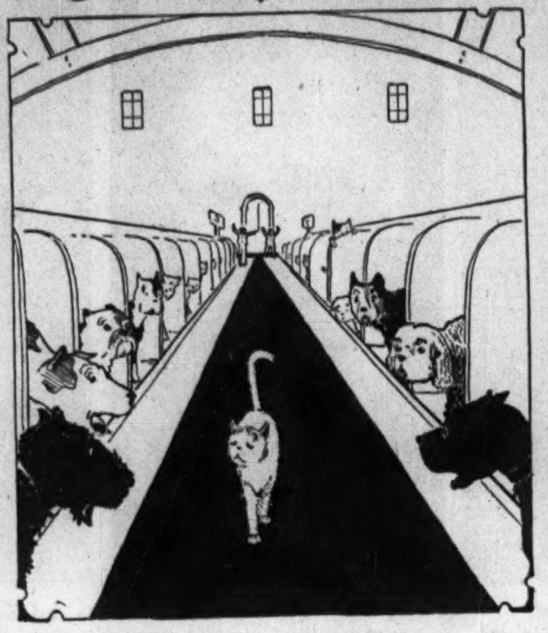
Stresa—wisely used—may be a stepping stone to European settlement.

The Borromean Islands mentioned in the Stresa message are a group of four small islands in Italy, located in the Bay of Tosa, the western arm of Lago Maggiore.

Isola Bella ("Beautiful Isle") is the most celebrated of the group. Formerly barren it was transformed into a wonderful garden by Count Vitaliano Borromeo in 1671. The terraced garden is arranged to form an amphitheater around a magnificent palace. From the garden a superb view of the lake and the mountains is obtained.

The other islands are called: Isola Madre, which is the largest and covered with orange and citron trees and exotic gardens; Isola San Giovanni, the furthest north; and Isola Superiore, where a fishing village covers the whole terrain.

Gate-Crashing Cat Upsets Big Dog Show



Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Some 4000 of Britain's most eminent dogs have just had the surprise of their lives. Snowdrop, a small white cat, gate-crashed their most exclusive show in London.

It was an occasion for records. Cruft's now claims to be the biggest dog show in the world. This year the number of dogs on view at nearly 4000 and the number of exhibitors at 2115 were the highest in the 49 years' history of the show. Then Snowdrop dropped in to contribute to the record-breaking, for it is said that a cat never before dared to enter the Agricultural Hall, Islington, while the dogs were in possession.

Snowdrop seemed unconscious of her audacity. Leisurely she paraded between the stalls, whose occupants were at first speechless with amazement. Then nearly 4000 dogs seemed to give voice at the same time. Many of them may have been expressing a welcome, but it was thought best that Snowdrop be escorted from the hall by an attendant.

Actually she ought to have been installed in the exhibition among the "V. C."—dogs whose bravery had earned them the Victoria Cross of the canine world. They were stealing a good deal of the thunder of the aristocrats. In the judge's ring they couldn't have competed with the sophisticated airs, noble noses and silky coats of pedigree. But their shaggy hair and irregular features reminded many a visitor of his beloved pet at home. As a result there was a constant queue waiting to inspect the heroes.

The number of entries in each class gave some indication of the order of popularity of each breed in Britain at the present time. Sporting dogs continued in the lead with Cocker spaniels numbering 667 entries, and Labrador retrievers 452. Pekingese entries totaled 366, Dachshunds 337, Cairn terriers 331, wire-haired terriers 317 and Alsatians 285.

The coveted award for the best dog in the show went to a Pointer, Pennine Prima Donna, owned by Mr. W. R. Eadington of Prestbury, Cheshire. Second was a handsome Chow Chow.

Visitors to the show were quick to notice a change in fashion among owners and kennel maids. Manly breeches are being discarded for tweed skirts and overalls. Apparently it is recognized that womanly attire is not necessarily a hindrance to those looking after dogs.

Act Against Liquor In Dance Halls Due In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—When promising a large delegation that next session the Government would introduce legislation to deal with liquor in dance halls, and other places of public entertainment, Attorney General Shirley Jeffries told the speakers very emphatically that a great deal could be done in the homes to educate young people against drinking habits without continual appeals to the authorities for assistance in coping with the question.

The deputation was representative, including delegates from the South Australian Alliance, Housewives' Association, Women's Non-Party Association, Council of Churches, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Young Women's Christian Association, Young Men's Christian Association.

The speakers contended that there was urgent need for a strict enforcement of the present laws relating, particularly, to the supply of liquor at dances. It was stated that the police had reported that, as the law stood, they could do nothing to prevent it. The deputation asked for legislation on the lines of the Tasmanian Act of 1932 which had brought about a marked reduction in the drink consumed at dance halls. The penalty under the act was £5 for the first offense, and £20 for any subsequent breach.

The deputation contended that the permit system was being abused in South Australia. A minor, not permitted to enter a hotel, can obtain as much liquor as he chooses at a dance for which a permit has been secured. In Tasmania no person is permitted to drink, or have in his possession, or supply any liquor in a public hall while an entertainment is being held, or about to be held.

The minister said he had been in touch with the Tasmanian Government and could assure the delegation definitely that in the next session of Parliament, later in the year, a bill framed on the Tasmanian Act will be submitted, and, he hopes, carried.

Autogiro Nearing Straight-Up Rise, Cierva Declares

Inventor Expects Ability to Clear Small Houses With Short Run

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Further progress in perfecting an autogiro which can rise vertically off the proverbial "suburban back garden" has just been described here before members of the Royal Aeronautical Society by Señor Juan de la Cierva, its Spanish inventor.

Señor de la Cierva pointed out that rising from the ground without any forward run was achieved as long ago as August, 1933. It was then an initial height of only a few feet, but was sufficiently conclusive for the purpose. The subsequent 18 months' development has given a thorough insight into the theoretical aerodynamics of the new development, together with a considerable experience of its practical side, the inventor added.

The machine, he said would be able to land even on plowed, stony, or marshy surfaces. When fully developed, it would be able to jump high enough to clear any number of ordinary obstacles, such as small houses and trees, from a distance of only a few yards.

Jumps up to heights of from 60 to 100 feet without reaching prohibitive accelerations are theoretically possible, but he believes that for practical purposes an initial height of some 20 feet would be the maximum required. He also forecast application of the new development to seaplanes and amphibians.

Checkerboard Crossing Makes Walking Safer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, Eng. — Chessboard crossings for pedestrians have been invented by local authorities of Newark, near here.

The actual significance of the giant checker squares is that both pedestrians and motorists shall never be able to complain that they "did not see it was a crossing."

Crossing the road here really resembles a modernized chess game, with traffic lights saying whose move it is.

Walkers, however, are requesting motorists to remember that pedestrians should not be taken for mere pawns in the game.

Reich to Exchange School Children During Holidays

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The establishment of a system of exchange holidays between German and American school children will be started during the coming summer, according to a statement recently made at the meeting of the national association for such work between different countries.

The first move will be taken from the German end, when a party of German children will travel to the United States, where they will stay about one month, as is done in European lands.

Groups of school children from various parts of Germany will also stay in France, England, Spain, Italy and Greece, and children from these countries come over here for a similar period. A new exchange with Turkey is also planned.

Ex-Foes in Boer War Fraternize at Durban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, S. Af.—For the first time, former foes in the Boer War—South African and British veterans—recently celebrated the anniversary of the relief of Ladysmith here, and together.

This year the anniversary was made the occasion of a fraternization reunion of veterans of both the besieging and the besieged troops.

Heretofore the Ladysmith Siege Club have commemorated the event by a reunion of British troops only, but this year a contingent of old Free State burghers asked to be allowed to join in the celebrations.

The celebrations took the form of a visit to old battlefields, a banquet and a special memorial service.

New South Wales Forestation Plan To Cost £300,000

Federal Grant of £50,000 to Be Matched by State on Three-Year Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—New South Wales's £50,000 share of a Commonwealth afforestation grant is bound up with a scheme involving an expenditure in this state of £300,000, since the New South Wales Government will supplement the Commonwealth grant on a pound for pound basis and, while the national government is not committed beyond the first year, it is expected that the grant will be continued for a three years' period.

This is the basis of the scheme put forward on behalf of New South Wales when the states were invited recently to submit proposals to the Federal Government. Minister for Forests Arthur Vincent stated that the main avenues of expenditure would be:

1. Netting-fencing of cypress forests to secure natural regeneration by the exclusion of rabbits and sheep.

2. Excavation of ground tanks in cypress pine forests to provide water supply for fire-fighting and other purposes.

3. The construction of cottages for overseers in forests throughout the state.

4. The spending of £50,000 in three years on afforestation and incidental works, to prevent or mitigate erosion on the catchment areas of the Hume and other rivers.

The purchase of fencing and materials for the cottages will provide employment in other industries, while on the actual afforestation the new scheme will employ 240 young men. Single unemployed men aged from 20 to 26 will be engaged. The men will work 30 hours each week and will be paid at the basic wage rate.

They will be provided with a fortnight's rations and equipment. At present, between 1500 and 1600 men are employed under the state scheme, which was inaugurated last April on a 12 months' basis, £200,000 being made available from state funds.

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Tugwell Asserts Work Relief Plan Is 'Third Economy'

Needed, He Says, to Avoid War or Social Upheaval at Home

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 10 (AP)—On the eve of its active start, Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell last night termed the Administration's $4,000,000,000 work program "a third economy" needed "if we are to avoid another war or a destructive upheaval of social resentment at home."

The Undersecretary of Agriculture, in an address prepared for delivery before the Rochester Teachers' Association, described his "third economy" as "represented by such enterprises as the work-relief program, the CCC, the gigantic problem of providing decent housing for the American people, the checking of soil erosion, the resettlement of the underprivileged, the provision of sanitary and recreational facilities and the development of power and recreation projects."

Instead of being a liability, Dr. Tugwell said, unemployment "is the greatest of our potential resources" which, if unused, could lead the nation into war or a social revolution.

"Had we utilized the unemployed alone during the depression," he added, "we could have given every family in the country a brand new $5000 house, or we could have scrapped and rebuilt the entire system of railroads, industrial and utilities properties in the nation on more modern and more efficient lines. This is an appalling waste and one which challenges statesmanship."

Referring to damage done natural resources by "uncontrolled profit-taking" and the "throttling of demand" for housing, Dr. Tugwell said "we realize that there is work here for at least 5,000,000 men as far ahead as we can see."

Most thinking to date Dr. Tugwell added, has been on two alternatives—complete socialism or return to "untrammeled private profiteering," with no appreciation of a third one which he defined as "an idea which has been neglected by both private initiative and by socialistic theory and practice . . . a category of public works, or necessary and unprofitable measures which must be taken to preserve the values of our national patrimony."

Striking at outcrys of "so-called regimentation" as a "wholly false issue," Dr. Tugwell said the third economy "belongs neither to private profit nor to state Socialism" but can be "invoked on the basis of sound historical experience to justify enthusiasm for the program of public works and rehabilitation by which the present Administration is combating the depression."

"I shall not attempt to prophesy the changes in our social and economic life which might come as a result of utilizing the present program of work relief for the cultivation of a third economic system," Dr. Tugwell said. "Yet it is altogether possible that this system will be the means by which we reconcile and assign the respective spheres of what we call Socialism and what we call individualism."

Gallantry in Red Cross Action

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Compliments Exchanged for Good of the Order

Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, National Chairman, Receives a Badge From Miss Dorothy Moore of Warrenton, Va.

President Demands Action on Security

(Continued from Page 1)

of both the Rules and Ways and Means Committee and the Speaker.

This action was the direct aftermath of an hurried White House conference called by the President last night shortly after his return to the city. At that conference President Roosevelt made it plain to his Congressional leaders that social security is number 1 on his list of "must" legislation and that he expects to have it enacted in pormpt order to clear the way for other items long blocked by the three-months delay on social security.

Reliance Placed in Senate

While there is in administration quarters some concern lest the more extreme pension group may succeed in carrying the House for the Townsend plan under a liberal rule, it is understood that the White House is counting on the Senate in this instance to repair any serious damage which the House may do.

A rigid rule assuring exactly what the Administration wants would have been desirable. But Mr. Roosevelt has apparently learned through several experiences, notably that with the recently enacted works-relief bill, that it is more comfortable to employ persuasion than force in getting his program through Congress, and that while he may have to make some concessions in the process he can generally get somewhat fairly close to what he wants.

New York Unemployment Insurance Bill Pushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10—Driving for an early adjournment, the Assembly is expected today to pass the Byrne-Killgrew bill for a state system of unemployment insurance, which passed the Senate last night by a vote of 30 to 16, after strong Republican opposition, reflecting demands by important commercial and industrial organizations like the New York Board of Trade, which was unequivocally against the measure.

The bill is a part of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's legislative program, and was pushed energetically by the Governor, wielding the "big stick."

Byrd in Costa Rica Tells of Plan for Book

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 10 (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who arrived yesterday on his way back to the United States from the south pole, disclosed that he intends to "hole up" in Boston for three years and write the story of his explorations in 10 volumes.

His immediate plans include a week's stay for Mrs. Byrd and himself in Costa Rica on a farm near San José. He said the climate was ideal for recuperating from his long residence in Antartica.

He plans to fly to Panama on April 20 and rejoin the expedition's flagship en route to New York.

He met an uncle here, Phil G. Byrd, who has lived in Costa Rica many years. He was given an official reception at the Union Club, which the President of the Republic and members of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps attended.

Red Cross Goal Of Neighborliness Given to Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, that demands on the Red Cross will be greatly increased by the approaching return of direct relief administration to local governments and charitable organizations. At the same dinner meeting, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, appealed to the workers not to forget the drought sufferers of the West, who will feel the effects of disaster over a long period.

Social Security

The session today was devoted primarily to the subject of social security. Pointing to the necessity of both preventive and remedial measures, Mr. Bondy predicted that the motive power throughout will be a "modern good samaritanism."

"Life and its fulfillment will come to have greater value than machines," he declared. "People will care about slums, accident and poverty—care enough to be rid of them. The urge to do something about life's patches—in an intelligent way—may be the vital spearhead of the attack."

Citing the growing emphasis being placed by the Red Cross on preventive work, Mr. Bondy said that thousands of lives have been saved and injuries avoided because of the rescue and warning service begun before a disaster occurs. He advocated more stormproof construction, extension of river and flood control and more study of areas of disaster hazard.

Child Welfare

Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the children's bureau, of the Department of Labor, hailed the action of the present Administration in giving the problem of child welfare a central place in its program for economic and social security. Calling attention to the inadequacy of relief which the Government has been supplying to 8,000,000 children under the age of 16, Miss Lenroot reviewed the provisions of the social security bill affecting children.

In addition to the specific provisions for children which she said would afford a general framework of common essential services without relieving any state or local community of responsibility in this field, Miss Lenroot pointed out that the proposed unemployment compensation laws will tend to mitigate the effect of future unemployment on the welfare of children, while provisions for grants to states for old-age assistance will promote child welfare by releasing family resources urgently needed for the care of young people.

Neutral Spots in War

Secretary Wallace announced to the convention last night that the Roerich Pact, to mark as neutral spots in wartime all artistic, historical, literary and cultural objects, will be signed at the White House next Monday. The United States has subscribed to this pact along with a number of other nations.

With loud applause, the audience showed it approved a statement made by Senator Byrnes that "the Government must get out of the business of direct relief." "But because of it, your organization will be met with requests for aid from many who did not think of doing so under federal relief," he added. An impromptu talk in Spanish was delivered by Dr. Rudolfo Espinosa, vice-president of Nicaragua, and head of the Red Cross there.

The sessions were dramatically interrupted yesterday when the names of four disaster relief workers were read, with the request that they report immediately for duty in the Mississippi tornado area.

At headquarters it was announced that registration at the convention had reached a record of 2039. This includes more than 400 junior Red Cross delegates who are meeting under the chairmanship of David Maracov of Atlanta, Ga.

Plane Hoped to Give 25 Miles for Gallon

MARSHALL, Mo., April 10 (AP)—A little airplane that may be an answer to the demand for one a man of moderate circumstances can afford is nearing completion here.

The craft—a small, high-wing monoplane powered with a relatively inexpensive six-cylinder automobile engine—is being built by the Fahlin Aircraft Company on order of the United States Department of Commerce.

Ole Fahlin, head of the company, said yesterday he hoped to be able to give the ship its first test flight within 10 days.

It is designed to sell under $2000—even with small production. Mr. Fahlin said it probably could be flown 25 miles to the gallon of gasoline at 100 miles an hour, the cruising speed. He declared the plane would be unusually stable under any flying conditions and in favorable weather would virtually "fly by itself."

New Deal Agencies Accused of Propaganda

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Two New Deal agencies are carrying on elaborate campaigns with government funds to educate the public in the hope of getting more money to spend.

The President's Committee on Economic Security is distributing hundreds of booklets profusely illustrated with photographs and charts designed to "sell" unemployment insurance, old-age pensions and other security measures to the country.

The photographs reveal in a graphic manner the plight of the destitute, the maimed, the aged and hard-working children of the poor.

The booklet of charts has been compared to propaganda issued by the Soviets. Rows and rows of tiny men illustrate the size of the unemployment relief burden, the number of workers in foreign countries covered by unemployment insurance, the aggregate savings of families by income groups, the increased proportion of paupers over 65 and so forth.

Small leaflets were printed for the committee through the regular channels of the Government printing office but the more elaborate work was turned over to an FERA printshop maintained by the unemployed in Washington and a self-help co-operative in Richmond, Va. The pamphlets are being distributed over the country, chiefly to workers' groups and education institutions.

In the Interior Department a block-long exhibit has just been set up to show the improvement PWA expects to make in housing conditions for the poor when funds become available. Models of fire-trap tenements are complete down to clothes lines, trash piles and rickety stairways. Contrasted with these are cross sections of light airy apartments where contented workers sit in shining new rooms, listening to radios, while their wives bustle about a modern kitchen equipped with electric refrigerators.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed by old-time employees of the Interior Department over the exhibit, put up at a time when departmental budgets have been cut to the point where some employees are buying their own office supplies.

Others contend that the money should go directly into aid instead of into publicity for the sad condition of the needy—which is already too well known. But the advocates of visual education in the administration appear to have won in at least these two cases.

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"Let's Go to Dutchland!"

Art in Many New Roles Finds Its Way Through Schools Into the Homes of America

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 10—Art is no longer one of the "fads and frills." In fact, it's becoming the "backbone" of school studies and the new "way out" for people at home. Not just painting a picture, but other kinds of art—industrial arts, art in home decoration, art in practical everyday things.

When some 1700 teachers and art specialists come here from Massachusetts, Texas, New York, North Dakota and other states to a convention of the Western Arts Association, more than doubling any previous registration, it is interpreted to mean a new day for the arts. The convention closed here April 6.

The reason so many people turned out for the four-day session, according to Miss Elizabeth W. Robertson, director of art in the Chicago Public Schools, is that people in general are coming to the conclusion that the only way out of our plight is to go forward with hands and thought to do something worthwhile in a creative way. "The thing we have started in the schools is now being carried over into the homes," said Miss Robertson. "Grown people in their leisure time are taking to making things, to exercising their skills in furniture construction, weaving, and making artistic things with their hands."

A definite movement is on, not to make artists out of a few people, but to create in everyone an artistic sense, and to give the great masses of consumers a feeling for the artistic. The result, it is hoped by the art specialists gathered here, will be a demand for more beautiful teapots, washtubs, bread boxes or anything else in the home that people live with day in and day out. Why not have them beautiful in line and color, even though they cost little, the art leaders say.

The introduction of more art to factory workers in the form of an industrial museum in connection with the factory is felt to be one of the new methods of encouraging an appreciation of the artistic even in the supposedly utilitarian articles turned out in mass production. In Worcester, Mass., a pressed steel museum, housed in a steel and glass building adjoining the steel mills, has an exhibit of hundreds of steel products both of the past and present which the workers can see. Some 20,000 or more people from the mills and the town visit it each year, it was reported.

Here the worker learns to see the value of his own labor and the beauty even in motors he has constructed, according to John W. Higgins, president of the Worcester Pressed Steel Company. Such museums can be established in connection with any mass production industry, he said, whether of buttons or of clothes and give the workers a view of the past and present of the products they are making.

In the schools, art is playing quite a new role, it was brought out at the association meetings. It is not considered a detached and separate study now, but an important means of teaching the other subjects. If Johnnie can draw a picture of a covered wagon, for instance, of western plains, and frontier homesteads, he is far more interested in his history lesson about the westward movement, it was explained by Robert D. Gregg, special assistant to the superintendent of schools in Chicago.

"Arts have become the backbone of education," said Mr. Gregg. "They help to make the studies live for the children. In fact, art is becoming a part of real life. It is being integrated in the social sciences and home economics as a part of the whole and not a separate, isolated subject."

Boys and girls are encouraged now to paint the thing they know and live with rather than some inanimate vase or autumn leaf, as was done in the old days, it was learned in one of the sectional meetings. The result is that youngsters living down in the steel mill district are bringing in their pictures of brawny men working before hot open furnaces. Boys and girls in crowded market neighborhoods sketch on strips of wrapping paper the congested shops or the garments and fish for sale along the curb. They paint the things which have become a part of their own living, Miss Robertson said.

Nashville Opens Dry Crusade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Clergymen of Nashville have called upon all the church leaders of Tennessee to join them in "a new crusade against intemperance" and especially against passage of the local option liquor bill which has been introduced in the State Legislature.

Back to Kitchen Plan Held to Lack Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—The "back to the kitchen" movement among women would have no effect in solving the unemployment situation, Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau in the United States Department of Commerce, told the Business and Professional Women's Club of Dayton here recently. "Rather," she said, "the situation would be aggravated, because so many women are sole supports of themselves and families."

In her opinion, women employed in industries have enjoyed more advantages than professional and business women, through NRA codes, which, she believes, should be continued. "Two years is not a long enough time for the test of such a program," Miss Anderson holds. "The 'home work' problem, which concerns women who do work in their homes on products sold about the country is almost solved," Miss Anderson says, "resulting in women getting a fuller share of the income from such products."

CCC Forestry Work In South Is Called Great Achievement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — The splendid achievement of the CCC since its inception in the southern forest areas includes the reforesting of 18,243 acres of land, forest stand improvement of 1,118,042 acres and the planting of 11,282,382 trees for erosion control, according to an announcement made here by Joseph C. Kircher, regional forester, who stated that this fine record is largely due to climatic conditions which permit all-year programs.

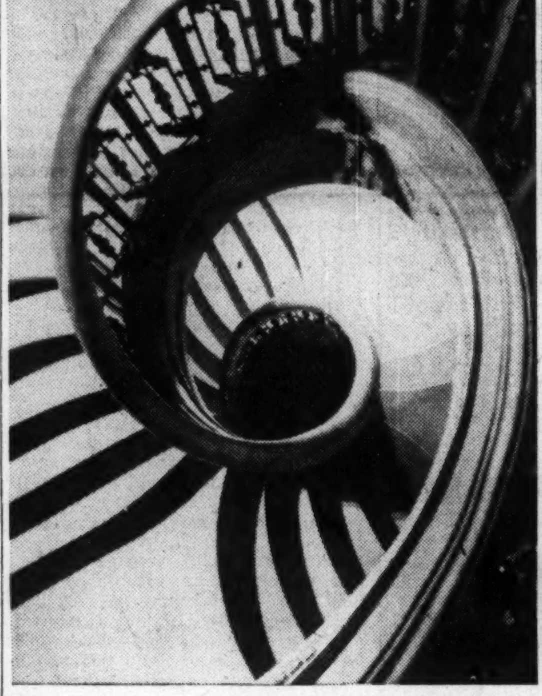
During the two years of its existence the CCC has had an average of 230 camps on national, state and privately owned forest lands in region eight which embraces 11 southern states, though 247 camps are now being maintained in this area, Mr. Kircher said. Arkansas leads with 30 camps; Georgia and Tennessee follow with 28; North Carolina has 24; Florida, 22; Louisiana, 21; Alabama, 18, Texas and South Carolina, 17 each; Mississippi, 13 and Oklahoma, 12.

The summary of CCC accomplishment under forest service administration in the southern states during the two years, exclusive of erosion control work, is as follows:

Public campground clearings, 526 acres; public campground buildings, 53; miscellaneous campground improvement projects, 455; reforestation, 18,243 acres; man-days of work on forest nurseries, 138,147; bridges, 17,637; recreational dams, 36; telephone lines, 10,918 miles; firebrakes, 26,864 miles; lookout towers, 347; man-days of labor in fire protection, 524,536; truck trails, 16,826; forest stand improvement, 1,118,042 acres; topography and timber surveys, 6,220,676 acres, and reduction of fire hazard 203,809 acres.

The following work was accomplished under the erosion-control program: Bank protection, 37,650,-515 square yards; check dams, 337,-609; trees planted, 11,282,382, and area benefited, 406,856 acres.

Christian Science Steps Traced by Camera



© Richard Southall Grant

From 'Landmarks for Christian Scientists from Bow to Boston'

Upper—The Mother Church in Boston, From a Corner of the Church Park. Lower Left—The Attic Room and Chair Used by Mary Baker Eddy When Writing "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures." Lower Right—Stairway Detail in The Mother Church.

Christian Science Landmarks Shown In Pictorial Form

Book of 164 Photographs Covers Many Phases of Church's Activities

One of the most comprehensive pictorial records of Boston and New England landmarks of Christian Science is contained in a volume of photographs by Richard Southall Grant which has just been published.

For a number of years Mr. Grant, who is a specialist in architectural photography, has studied with sympathetic lens the lights and shadows that play upon the structures associated with the Christian Science movement.

In his "Landmarks for Christian Scientists from Bow to Boston," 164 illustrations give not only a visual record of the buildings themselves, but touch much of the deep historical interest that has surrounded the environment and activity of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Introduction to Volume

In the brief introduction to the volume, Rufus Steele writes:

"The whole of Mary Baker Eddy's regenerating revelation is to be found in her printed works. No great religious leader has ever more fully eschewed personality. Yet the place where she was born, the places where she underwent spiritual unfoldment and set down her inspired messages, along with the adequate institutions she brought into being to carry forward the Christian Science Movement, are not improperly objects of sincere and affectionate interest to countless persons."

Mr. Grant has studied The Mother Church, the various buildings at Chestnut Hill and Pleasant View, Concord, and other places of interest to Christian Scientists in the light of changing seasons and varying atmospheres. He has brought a particular artistry to the spring scenes and night views of The Mother Church, while his treatment of the architectural details of The Mother Church Extension makes use of striking effects of modernistic lighting.

The volume contains two portraits of Mrs. Eddy: the first a copy of the painting by John N. Marble of Boston which hangs in the galleries of the New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord, N. H., and the second the familiar photograph of Mrs. Eddy made in 1886 by H. G. Smith.

Many Different Views

There are 46 views of The Mother Church, including 26 interior views of the Original Church and the Extension. There are 35 views of the Publishing House, 6 of the Administration Building and 14 of the Benevolent Association.

Twenty-nine photographs are devoted to Mrs. Eddy's home at Chestnut Hill and of these 22 are devoted to intimate detail in which the emphasis has been placed on a faithful record rather than photographic effect.

There are six views of the Pleasant View Home, four views of the First Church at Concord, New Hampshire, and four photographs taken at Mrs. Eddy's birthplace in Bow, New Hampshire. Miscellaneous views include the Mary Baker Eddy Memorial, the house at 385 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, the house at 62 North State Street, Concord, the one at 277 Main Street, Amesbury, and the house at Lynn, Mass.

Republicans Win State Offices in Pennsylvania

NORRISTOWN, Penna., April 10 (AP)—Turning thumbs down on Pennsylvania's "New Deal," Montgomery County yesterday clung to its Republican tradition and elected Theodore Lane Bean to the State Senate.

In a special election, heralded by Republicans and Democrats as a test of the popularity of Gov. George H. Earle's $203,000,000 tax program, the county rejected Miss Gertrude Ely, Bryn Mawr Democrat, as senator for the second time in six months. The Republicans also elected Edwin Winner, of Hatboro, to the House of Representatives over Charles Wilson, Democrat, of Ardsley.

Georgia to Hold State-Wide Vote On Dry Law on May 15

Special from Monitor Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Through a referendum vote on three liquor measures on May 15 the State of Georgia will determine whether or not its 25-year-old bone-dry prohibition law will be scrapped or not.

In the event that a majority vote repeals the state prohibition law, the decision as to the selling of legal whisky will be left with each county.

Bringing out local option, the act provides that upon petition of 15 per cent of the qualified voters of a county an election must be called within 40 days from the date the petition is filed.

Whether or not a county thus calling an election is to be wet or dry is to be determined by the majority vote at such an election. After such an election is held no other may be held within two years, and only then upon the petition of 25 per cent of the qualified voters.

Interstate Department Stores

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Sales of Interstate Department stores (midwest and south), including company's own departments and excluding groceries and leased departments, were $1,586,640 for March, compared with $1,836,230 in the like month last year.

Men's Furnishings for EASTER
Neckwear, in beautiful silks...$1.00 to $5.00
Shirts, in white and colors...2.50 to 5.00
Sweaters, sports and dress...5.00 to 18.00
Gloves, and Dress Gloves...3.00 to 5.00
Men's Smart Hats $5.00, $7.00 and $10.00
Custom-made "Glamoor" Felts
Exclusive with
WILL PRICE
439 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CUSTOM MADE FURS THAT FIT BETTER
Prices No Higher Than Ready-to-Wear Furs
ABRAVANEL FUR SHOP
204 Fifth Ave., 3rd Floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

North Side Laundry
offers you in addition to our high quality LAUNDRY SERVICE — the NEW ZORIC cleaning service, for men's, women's and children's apparel.
Called for and delivered anywhere in Allegheny County.
FAIRFAX 3810
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

How Shall I Fix My Hair?
Each seeks a style that will make her most attractive.
COLLE'S offers you this service in Haircutting, Marcelling, Finger Waving $5c
And Permanent Waving $5.00 to $10.00
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204 Fifth Avenue Bell Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Colle's
Atlantic 0554

Gems of Negligible Price
WINKELMAN SHOES
As mink is to furs, as real pearls are to jewels—Winkelman is to fine shoes. But there is a difference—gems cost fortunes, but the Winkelman prices for day-after-day high standard, hand crafted shoes are amazingly low!
Only at Boggs & Buhl in Pittsburgh can you buy Winkelman Shoes
EFFIE — is the classic opera in Black, Blue or Brown with contrast piping. $12.75
LORENZE—is the smart sandal of black patent or blue kid. $10
FIRST FLOOR
BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA.

For Good Groceries
It's . . . BUTLER'S
There's a Store Near You
PITTSBURGH

Central Cafeteria
FOUNDED 1909
327 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
True economy lies in receiving real value for your money. You consider this point in your business. Do you consider it in your BUSINESS OF EATING? Real value in preparation, cooking, baking, service and in congenial surroundings, AND IN CLEANLINESS.
This is the Central's idea of true luncheon economy—and it's waiting here for you.
"Like going home to lunch."
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Except Sundays and Holidays

You Need Not Spend a Fortune to Be Fashionable
When You Buy at
Feller's
Where Quality Is Not Sacrificed for Low Price.
The Store Dependable
3rd and Market Harrisburg, Pa.

Quality Apparel for EASTER at
The McCall's Millinery Store
10 N. THIRD STREET
HARRISBURG, PA.

Mowbray Flower Shoppe
1721 LOCUST STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A wide selection of Easter plants and cut flowers
Corsages a Specialty
We Deliver Anywhere
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After Winter Storms
Have your roof inspected. No obligation.
ROOFING
Any material.
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City or Suburban
F.H.A. Budget Plan if desired.

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At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.
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Dependably Fine Dairy Products
Deluxe "A" Milk
Butter - Cottage Cheese
Ice Cream
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When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 11 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5.
Attractive Easter gifts and party favors in a wide price range. Let us fill your candy orders from our choice assortment of Easter eggs, hollow chocolate eggs and novelties.
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Facials—Finger Waves—Marcels
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A LIFE-TIME REPUTATION FOR QUALITY FOOD
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A Unique Refined Atmosphere
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Furs of the Better Grade
to complete the spring attire...
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Life and Culture of the Orient by James C. Muir of the University of Pennsylvania Museum for the Promotion of Art and Science of the
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The "CHILSON"
A smart new perforated model that does not sacrifice comfort for appearance. Black, Brown or White Kid.
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DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
The Bridal Room
is doing some very smart wedding gowns in Mousseline de soie and the new Palmetto sheer (chiffon-organdy alliance). These dresses have flaring calla-lily necklines, or little girls' turn-down collars, full or severely simple sleeves, and yards of ruffles and pleatings.
The Bridal Room gives individual attention to every small detail.
Prices start at $29.95
Second Floor

Action Started in U. S. Senate On New Policy of Neutrality; President Defines Army Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

and safety of the citizens of the United States may be placed in jeopardy by travel on the high seas, the President shall withhold the issuance of passports to citizens of the United States traveling in war zones or traveling on the vessel of any belligerent power except under such regulations as the President may provide."

This bill is intended to prevent the recurrence of Lusitania crises. It is meant to be a warning to citizens that the Government will not stand behind them if they intend to travel in danger zones, which the high seas are definitely interpreted to be.

Therefore the bill if passed would be an important concession that the "freedom of the seas" is not a doctrine the nation supports when applied to munitions and contraband of war, and travel connected with them.

Whereas the American contention to Britain and Germany alike in the World War was that its citizens had every right to cross the Atlantic on whatever liners they chose, the present resolution would tell citizens: "Stay at home or take your own risks." It is in this sense very similar to the advertisements inserted by the German Government in New York newspapers just before the Lusitania sailed!

Would Force Cash Trade

The second resolution aims to choke off American trade in munitions and contraband of war with belligerents or third parties by preventing the financial "deal" necessary to pay for them. Were it passed, unless belligerents paid cash on the nail, or evolved some evasive arrangements, Americans could not—under fine of $100,000—trade with the warring powers.

This is designed to prevent the building up of a "stake" in one side or other of a conflict by American financial or industrial interests, as the great New York firms built up a "stake" in the allied powers during the World War. It covers both declared war and "state of armed conflict" which the President may interpret as war.

President's Statement

While these attempts to insulate the United States from participation in conflict, the army bill was being signed, and naval bases in the Pacific were being bolstered. President Roosevelt deemed it necessary to issue an explanation with the Army bill, so great has been pressure on him from church groups and others, saying:

"In a very real sense this increase (from 118,759 to 165,000) does not represent an extension of the Army involving new units. It is more correct to say that the increase is in effect a restoration to company, troop and battery and other units of privates who, in previous sessions of Congress, were arbitrarily transferred, and the units thus decreased in order to organize various new corps and units, such as the air corps.

"There are two strengths of the fundamental units in the army, peace strength and war strength. In recent years this peace average has been whittled away until it now barely averages 70 enlisted men per company, troop, or battery. This law restores to these basic units their peace-time strength."

Appropriations for Navy

As for the navy, the naval-base bill carries appropriation of $38,-098,000. Improvements at Pearl Harbor ran to $15,000,000 for floating dry dock and other facilities. Puget Sound gets $5,000,000 for "graving dry dock," etc. The Canal Zone has $2,000,000 for naval ammunition depots, and $2,000,000 for improvements at the marine base. Mare Island, off San Francisco, gets more than $4,000,000, for graving dock and other facilities.

The largest ships in the navy will be able to use the new facilities in Hawaii. This advanced base in the Hawaiian Islands was placed first in the Navy's priority list, and obviates most of the necessity of units of the American fleet returning to the mainland from their outpost in the Pacific.

In the next few days, the Navy Department appropriation bill is due, running close to $500,000,000, or some $185,000,000 more than was authorized last year. Naval personnel is to increase as well.

Thus Washington's two policies again proceeded in tandem.

William and Mary Students Invited to Ancient Shrines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — The Rockefeller Restoration has opened four shrines here this week to the students of William and Mary College, giving them opportunity to visit the Colonial Capitol, the Raleigh Tavern, the Governor's Palace and the Ludwell-Paradise house, free, as it did recently to the citizens of Williamsburg generally.

The latter monument was the residence in post-Revolutionary times of John Paradise of London, son-in-law of Philip Ludwell, original owner. The building now houses an exhibit of art works sent from New York by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Indiana Pays Tribute to Lincoln

Great Emancipator lived in State from time he was 7 till he was 21. New bronze statue forms unit of $15,000,000 World War Memorial in Indianapolis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 10—Indiana is recognizing its contribution to the life of Abraham Lincoln, who spent 14 years on Hoosier soil, Dr. Louis A. Warren, of Fort Wayne, said in dedicating a life-size statue of the Civil War President as part of Army Day observance here.

The Lincoln statue, sculptured by Henry Hering of New York was placed at the southeast corner of University Park as one unit of Indiana's $15,000,000 World War Memorial. The statue was made possible by a bequest of the late Henry C. Long, a Civil War veteran.

This statue, dedicated by Hoosier statesmen, educators and civic leaders, is a link in a rapidly increasing number of memorials to President Lincoln, who lived in Indiana from the time he was 7 to 21 years of age.

The Great American

In dedicating the statue, Dr. Warren said:

"Many people do not know that Abraham Lincoln spent 14 of the most impressionable years on Indiana soil.

"In a list of the world's most famous characters graven in stone at Indiana University, Lincoln is included. In a list of the world's six greatest figures selected by the eminent historian, H. G. Wells, recently, he was included. There can be charge of provincialism in his selection. Woodrow Wilson called Lincoln the composite character of America, the great American.

Grew With the State

"Lincoln exemplifies Indiana. He was born in the year Indiana became a territory; he came to Indiana in 1816 when Indiana achieved its statehood.

"The growth of the State from the time he came here until he left is typical of his growth. He came as a pioneer boy and left as a well-read young man able to cope with the best of Illinois politicians. Dedication of this statue shows that Indiana is recognizing its part in the formation of Lincoln's life. His life is a challenge to Indiana to produce other famous citizens."

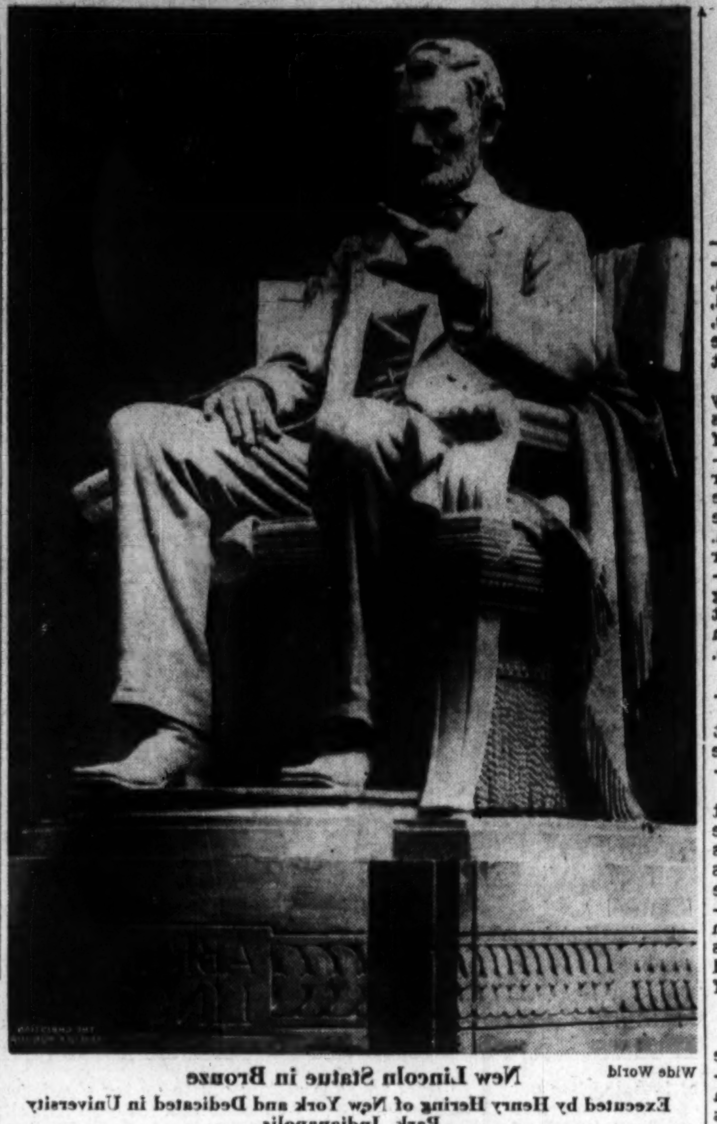
Dr. Warren said that of the lists of great men he mentioned Indiana was the only military figure.

Part of American Tradition

Mayor John W. Kern in receiving the statue on the part of the city of Indianapolis, said that Lincoln always would be "a part of the great American tradition."

Mr. Hering, sculptor of the statue, is author also of the Pro Patria statue which is a centerpiece of the approach to the great shrine of the World War Memorial.

A bronze plaque, with quotations from Lincoln, marks the spot where he addressed a Hoosier audience at the corner of Illinois and Washington Streets in the heart of Indianapolis. Indiana has set aside 5000 acres at Lincoln City in Spencer County as a memorial. This includes the original 60-acre farm of Thomas Lincoln and the burial place of his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln. The State is planning a unit in the Lincoln Memorial Highway from Tobinsport to Vincennes.



Wide World

New Lincoln Statue in Bronze

Executed by Henry Hering of New York and Dedicated in University Park, Indianapolis

Idaho School Joins Boston Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—To better acquaint the school patrons and taxpayers with the advantages and advancements in Twin Falls high school education, and to commemorate the tercentenary of the establishment in 1635 of the Boston Latin School, America's first high school, students of the journalism department of the high school got up a special mimeographed issue of the school paper, calling it the "Tercentenary" edition.

Not only were copies sold throughout the school, but volunteer students visited residents of the city, offering them to interested persons.

The schools of Twin Falls were among the first in the United States to adopt systematized transportation of rural pupils, according to C. D. Thomas, member of the school board in 1907 and 1908, who contributes an article.

High Salaries Kept For Steel Managers In Face of Protest

NEWARK, N. J., April 10 (AP) — High officials of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation whose salaries last year were nearly as much as the corporation's net profits were attacked at a meeting of the stockholders yesterday but a proposal to slash their pay was voted down.

The move to cut the salaries came after a minor stockholder had criticized especially the salary of Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board, declaring "there comes a time when a man outlives his usefulness."

The criticism of Mr. Schwab and others was an echo of legal efforts in recent years first to restrict the size of bonuses paid the officers and later to force them to return some of the money thus awarded.

A few minutes before the onset of criticism Mr. Grace told the stockholders the concern, which lost $20,-000,000 in 1932 and $9,000,000 in 1933, made a profit of about $550,000 in 1934.

Declaring that "44,000 men got 67 cents an hour by the sweat of their brows while three officers of this corporation divided $448,000 in salaries last year," Leopold B. Coshland, 102 Warren Street, New York, said: "It isn't fair, just or honorable."

Action on Dissolution Of Institute Filed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10—John J. Bennett Jr., Attorney General of New York State, has filed an action in the Supreme Court to dissolve the Life Extension Institute, a widely advertised organization, charging it is practicing medicine without a license.

According to Mr. Bennett's action, the Institute maintains a staff of physicians to make physical examinations, upon which reports are made. He holds that this constitutes the practice of medicine—a contention which the Institute denies.

Incorporated on Dec. 29, 1913, the Institute had on its original directorate several men of national prominence. Among them were William H. Taft, one-time President; Charles H. Sabin, head of the Guaranty Trust Company, and Frank A. Vanderlip, formerly president of the National City Bank. Mr. Taft and Mr. Sabin have now passed on and Mr. Vanderlip is no longer a member of the Institute's board. When organized, the Institute was capitalized at $4000. Its present capitalization is $2,000,000.

Liquor Found Adding To Insurance Load

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP)—James S. Kemper, president of the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company, blamed "inadequate control of the liquor traffic" for the rising tide of traffic accidents today in his annual report to policyholders.

"The most serious problem with which the company has had to deal in 1934 was the tremendous increase in the number of street and highway accidents," he said. "On a nation-wide basis fatalities increased 16 per cent. Unquestionably the major sore in this appalling situation was the inadequate control of liquor traffic following repeal of prohibition."

The report stated that premium income increased in 1934 to $18,307,-575, a rise of $2,303,377 over the previous year, and that net earnings amounted to $3,025,616.

Bryan Back in the Ring; Seeks Lincoln Mayoralty

LINCOLN, Neb., April 10 (AP)—Charles W. Bryan, brother of the late William Jennings Bryan, "the Commoner," was back in the political saddle today with a nomination for Mayor of Lincoln.

Mr. Bryan, thrice Governor of Nebraska, polled a larger vote in yesterday's nonpartisan primary than any of the 44 other candidates for the 10 nominations to the five seats on Lincoln's City Council. In the city election May 7, Mr. Bryan will be opposed by City Councilman Ernest M. Blair, who desires advancement to Mayor.

'Play Spots' Sought For Part-Time And Unemployed Folk

Association Reports 5922 Communities With Programs of Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10—Recreation facilities in the United States are not keeping pace with the increase in public demand for "play spots" that has come with shortened work-time and unemployment, according to the annual report of the National Recreation Association.

Municipal recreation centers were used by 1,624,000 young people and adults in 1934, and 5,000,000 children under 17 played in public playgrounds regularly last summer, but the report states that 10,000,000 urban children are still without playgrounds; that neighborhood playing fields are only about 30 per cent adequate, and that there are less than half enough indoor recreation centers to meet the need.

"The greater part of the task of providing recreational opportunities lies ahead," it continues. "Recreation is not, and cannot be, a substitute for employment or economic security, but it does have value as an essential positive activity that creates opportunity for maintaining normal social relationships and a sense of belonging and for finding self-expression."

The report points out the need for giving 2,500,000 unemployed youths "something to do," for morale-building hobbies for older people without jobs, and for safe and constructive forms of play for children.

As a result of a nationwide broadening of recreational facilities in 1934, it states, there was public sponsorship of arts and crafts work for 400,000 persons last year; dramatics for 84,000; tennis for 984,000; baseball for 612,000 and basketball for 400,000. These activities are now on the programs of 5922 communities, it adds; or 800 more than in 1933.

The National Recreation Association was organized as a cooperative movement in 1906 and has been instrumental in instituting hundreds of additional playgrounds, tennis courts, swimming pools, playing fields, gymnasiums and self-help activities for young people. Joseph Lee, of Boston, is president, and its directorate includes Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, of West Orange, N. J.; Dr. John H. Finley, of New York City; John G. Winant, one-time Governor of New Hampshire, and Frederick M. Warburg, of New York City.

Farm Women Cut Foot Work By Shrinking Kitchen Space

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Hundreds of farm housewives are doing away with the old "half-acre kitchen," in order to reduce the time and energy required for house work.

At least 1580 farm women did not walk as far during 1934 for a skillet or a flour sifter as they did in previous years, according to the annual report of home management work just completed by Miss Fannie Gannon, chairman of the home management section of the extension service at Iowa State College. These women reported that they now have more adequate storage space in the kitchen located nearer to the work center than in past years.

The home-project work is conducted by county farm bureaus cooperating with the extension service. Local women leaders receive instruction from extension specialists or county home demonstration agents and conduct meetings at which their neighbors may secure the information.

Local leaders reported that 1260 women in 14 counties are now making weekly plans for their house work to save time and energy. More than 1600 women reported that they had standardized at least one task so that it does not require as much time as in the past and nearly 1900 reported that they had shortened the time spent on meal preparation.

Use of new house cleaning methods are making that job easier for 6500 women in the 14 counties where home management work was conducted last year, the report stated. More than 4000 women are using homemade cleaning materials. Four thousand five hundred women reported that they are using improved laundry methods and a slightly larger number reported that better planning of the laundry day is saving them time and work.

Reports of the local leaders indicated that in 1934 financial problems were the most important. Lack of time for leisure activities was rated next in importance from the home management standpoint.

Northern States Power

Net earnings of the Northern States Power Company (Delaware) and subsidiaries total $14,059,179 for the year ended Feb. 28 as compared with net of $14,-486,793 for the previous year.

The BIGGEST gallon of motor fuel on the market!

GREATER Amoco contains more heat units per gallon than any other gas or motor fuel. This means more power and more miles. It takes less fuel to get more results. Try it!

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

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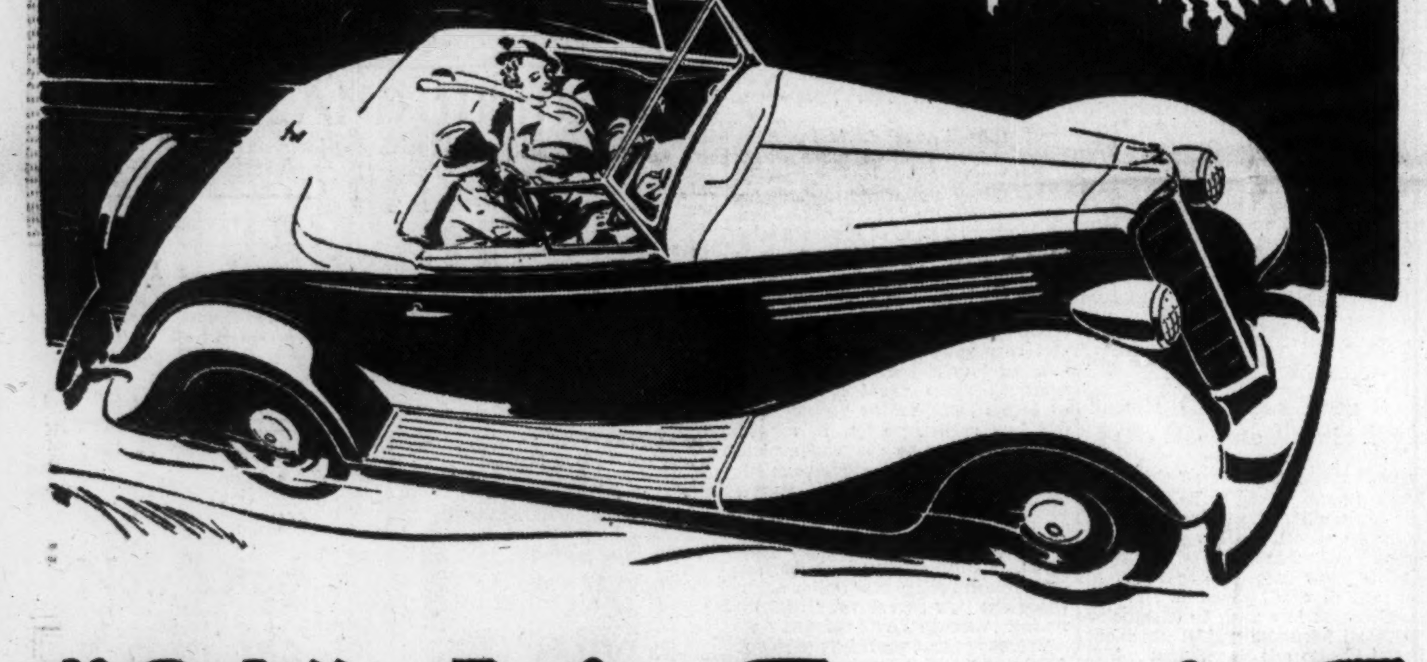
ALWAYS GREAT... NOW GREATER THAN EVER



Drive a Buick "40" and you won't buy any other car!

NOW $795 AND UP. LIST PRICES AT FLINT, MICH. FOR A GENUINE Buick

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Ask any other car below $1000 to equal the Buick "40" in Features and Performance

ON DISPLAY AT YOUR NEAREST BUICK DEALER'S AND AT GENERAL MOTORS SPRING SHOWING, MECHANICS BLDG., BOSTON

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SUPERIOR HEATING OILS

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Work Relief at Peak in Fall Help Is Offered to Dry States Navy Disclaims Hints on Bids

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 10—The wheels of government began to revolve around the White House again today.

President Roosevelt, looking genuinely refreshed and with a complexion of mahogany hue, ran through an intensive day of consultations, ranging from a new neutrality policy to the Philippines, and not forgetting such pressing domestic issues as the spending of the $5,000,000,000, putting, it is hoped, 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 Americans to work directly or indirectly, and the consideration of the processing tax, or the future of young men under the CCC. As his first official act this morning he received an enormous newspaper contingent, addressed them as "teachers" and said the "pupil" had been doing well on his vacation. He answered a wide range of questions for about a half hour.

Work Relief: The mere administrative set-up for work relief is not going to be very important, the President said, since most of the money will be spent by existing organizations, and the spending cannot spring into full swing overnight.

But by late October or mid-November, Mr. Roosevelt said, the peak of relief work should be reached—when it will be most useful in carrying the unemployed through the winter, and in stimulating industry. In the meantime, every agency will be expanded as rapidly as possible, and money allocated steadily. The aim is to spend as much as possible by the end of the next fiscal year, July 1, 1936.

As little moving of men will be undertaken as possible, most of the work being within a 30-mile radius, in what the President called "bus-districts." And projects will be favored which can be completed within a year.

There will, of course, be boards to co-ordinate the use of the money, but mostly under existing agencies. The expansion of the CCC, which the President discussed immediately afterward with Director Richard Fechner, will require upward of $600,000,000 and is intended to double the enrollment of the camps. But the enrolling can go no faster than erection of camps to house the men, and the work—under study for many months—will now proceed.

Nearly a score of operating government agencies, with staffs and policies, will be related to spending the money, Mr. Roosevelt explained.

And, he concluded, although all will try to spend the money as fast as possible, he definitely hopes that it will not be necessary to use all the $5,000,000,000. Everything depends on industrial pick-up.

The Dry States: More adequate discharge of the Government's obligations imposed by the repeal amendment to protect dry states was forecast by the introduction in Congress of bills empowering the Treasury Department to take aggressive action against bootlegging into the 12 states which still remain dry.

The legislation would transfer enforcement from the Department of Justice back to the Treasury, but would make state co-operation the basis for federal protection. In other words, it would help those states which are making a sincere effort to remain dry, but would not assume the responsibility for enforcement where the state governments connive at, or accept the illegal inflow of liquor from wet territory.

Admiral Testify: Secretary of the Navy Swanson was backed up by two of his admirals today in his statement that the Navy was not a party to any collusion in warship contracts in the summer of 1933.

In earlier testimony, Clinton L. Bardo, former president of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, had blamed the Navy for an appearance that the shipbuilders "got together" before bidding.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chief of the bureau of construction, and Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, chief of the bureau of engineering, denied sharply as they appeared before the Senate munitions investigating committee, that the department had ever asked shipbuilders to "get together."

"Do you think there was collusion?" inquired Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan. "To the best of my knowledge there was not," replied Admiral Land.

Meanwhile the committee prepared to study for the Senate the McSwain bill which passed the House yesterday. Normal procedure would have the bill referred either to the Military Affairs or Finance Committee, but Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, chairman of the special committee, will make a bid for it. If successful, he plans to combine the committee's bill with the McSwain bill and report it favorably to the Senate.

A Friend for NRA: NRA had some relief today from the battering it has received during recent weeks, both in the Senate Finance Committee, where its future is being determined, and in the outside world.

Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, came to its defense before the committee while the lumber code authority, which had at one time denounced its code and resigned, agreed to keep on with it on a voluntary basis.

Conjunction of the two favorable developments gave NRA a much needed breathing spell. With the probability of a Supreme Court decision in the Schechter case impending to harrass it and numerous adverse lower court decisions undermining enforcement added to attacks in the committee and the obvious hostility of many members of the committee it has been having a most uncomfortable time of late.

Mr. Filene told the committee that American business had "muffed its great opportunity" under NRA and insisted that unless further "economic action" along the lines of NRA is taken "we may as well get ready for whatever Dr. Townsend, Father Coughlin and Huey Long propose."

"The issue is now clear," he added, "shall we keep on with this effort to organize our American life in accordance with the new economic facts, or shall we go back to the practices which landed us in this depression."

"Grave Irregularities": It is part of the policy of one political administration to give a careful scrutiny to the record of its predecessor of a rival party.

The Democrats have not been in office for a long time and consequently have plenty of space to cover. Now it appears that "grave irregularities" occurred in the former immigration and naturalization services in the United States Labor Department. The charges are serious. It is charged that perjured declarations have been shown, graft of one sort or another, and that federal and state employees have had dealings with the underworld. One of the men indicted is Michael J. Hogan, former New York Republican Representative.

The Department of Justice has named Samuel H. Kaufman, New York lawyer, as assistant attorney general to prosecute the cases. The wholesale nature of the matter can be seen from the announcement that some 25 criminal prosecutions will be started at once, while 200 proceedings will be brought to cancel fraudulent citizenships.

The inquiry has been going on for 15 months, it is revealed. It covers a period between 1923 and 1933, when, of course, the Republicans were in power. Investigators assert that $1,000,000 or more passed from the hands of aliens to crooked lawyers and government "fixers" to permit aliens to enter the country.

The conditions refer chiefly to the New York area, and involve extortion charges in naturalization proceedings. The irregularities, it is asserted, were revealed when the former independent Bureaus of Immigration and Naturalization were combined under Commissioner Daniel W. MacCormack in August, 1933.

Mallards Dip Into the Welfare Fund

Wide World

John Cowieson of Miami Feeds Wild Ducks

Mr. Cowieson Is a Naturalist Who Attracts Birds. The Ducks Flock About Him, Feed From His Hand and Even Snatch Corn From His Pocket

It is a great relief to these beautiful waterfowl, after running the barrage of flaming guns in the North, to reach this haven, where they need have no fear of men. Each year thousands of migrationg ducks settle for the winter in the Everglades of Florida, and it is here that Mr. Cowieson welcomes them.

Hitler Attends Wedding Of Göring and Actress

BERLIN, April 10 (AP)—Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller officiated at the wedding of Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring, Aviation Minister, and Emmy Sonnemann, actress, which took place today.

Reichsführer Hitler, present as he had been two hours earlier in the civil ceremony in the City Hall, was in a place of honor for the rites in the Berlin Cathedral of the Evangelical Church.

More than 30,000 Storm Troopers, picked National Socialist Guards, Hitler Youths and police took up their positions along the route of the wedding procession.

North Carolina Area To Become Public Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A large area of land in the rugged Linville mountain section of western North Carolina soon will be acquired by the federal government and more than $5,000,000 will be spent there in the development of park and recreational facilities, it is announced by J. Q. Gilky, member of the official board of the State Department of Conservation and Development.

The picturesque Linville section, in the center of which is one of the highest mountain peaks in the Blue Ridge, lies north of the manufacturing town of Marion and adjacent to the famous Little Switzerland section, developed by Heriot Clarkson, now an Associate Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

Drinking Banned At Louisville By University's Rule

Use of Liquor Held Unbefitting for Students or the Faculty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Holding the university's responsibility as an educational institution "paramount to the exercise of personal choices or prerogatives by any of its faculty or students," the council of the University of Louisville, composed of deans of schools and executives, has promulgated a policy which practically forbids the use of liquor on the campus or buildings or at any function under the university's auspices.

"Consumption of liquor at any time on the property of the university, or at any function held under the name or the supervision of the university, will be considered unbefitting any member of the university staff or student body," reads the ruling.

"The university reasserts its right at all times to determine what is the proper disposal of any individual who becomes a problem to it by reason of his moral or social deportment, without stating in advance what explicit penalties will be enforced for specific offenses."

"Liquor consumption is a matter whose notice the university cannot evade," a preamble to the ruling states. "What policy an institution entrusted with the higher education of youth should pursue in this connection has a bearing upon both the members of its faculty and its students."

To Make Textile Plea

CONCORD, N. H., April 10 — (AP) Governor Bridges today announced he would go to Washington Friday with Governors of other New England states to present a joint plea for the textile industry to President Roosevelt.

Fads About Health in Foods Are Knocked Sky High by Fact

'Acids and Milk, Proteins and Starches Are Pals,' Consumers' Guide of AAA Says in Exposé of Silly Superstitions About 'Vittles'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which speaks out in behalf of the consumer has launched a drive against "food fads."

The AAA's objection to the false beliefs held by some people concerning what they eat is raised chiefly on practical grounds. "Food fads can be expensive when you are trying to make your food money go far," says a recent number of the Consumers' Guide. "Getting rid of fads that are false, foolish or half true may help you plan, buy and prepare your food more economically."

Among the beliefs exploded by the AAA are the following:

Acid fruits and milk taken at the same meal are a bugaboo. "What if the fruits do curdle the milk?" asks the Consumers' Guide. "Gastric juices in the process of digestion will curdle the milk anyway."

One must resort to special preparations for roughage. "Roughage, all that you normally need, can be had from eating fresh fruits and vegetables without resorting to special preparations," says the Guide.

Food is poisoned by being left in open tin cans. Not if it is properly refrigerated like any other cooked food, says the AAA.

Aluminum cooking vessels contaminate food. "Aluminum that may dissolve in minute amounts when you are cooking food in aluminum vessels won't hurt you," according to the Guide. "Tomatoes may brighten aluminum, spinach left standing in aluminum may darken it, but neither food is damaged in any way, except aesthetically."

Ice cream and sea food eaten at the same meal produce uncomfortable results. Not provided the foods themselves are fresh and in good condition, says the AAA. Moreover, it is pointed out, fish combines well with milk in many ways.

Protein and starches at the same meal are "incompatibles." This theory, on which one of the latest "diets" is based, is banished by the AAA with the statement:

"The digestive system is equipped to take care of both kinds of food material. Why give it a harder task by making it concentrate on starch at one time and protein at another?"

Celery and fish are necessary for "brainworkers." This old fad, the Guide meets with the comeback that "Sedentary workers, whatever the strain on their cerebral cells, need fewer calories, not special foods."

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22.9 miles to the gallon of gas—in a full-sized, 88 horsepower sedan! That's the national average, shown by scores of reports from leading cities, of stock Terraplanes in economy tests held just last month. And some of these cars went over 25 miles per gallon! Each on five gallons of gas, these Terraplanes ran an average distance of 114.71 miles. Every record officially certified.

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Of course, these are test figures. But in everyday driving and in city traffic—where you don't expect the kind of gas mileage you can get under test conditions—Terraplane is also the outstanding economy car. This is proved by thousands of actual statements from actual owners, sworn to before notaries in the past few weeks.

This extra gasoline and oil mileage is only part of the economy you enjoy in a Terraplane. These owner affidavits show an even more important type of economy—total upkeep costs as low as a fraction of a cent a mile for Terraplanes that have gone 20,000, 30,000, 50,000 miles and even farther. Hudson's way of building automobiles—with America's only bodies all of steel, the greater ruggedness of Terraplane chassis, the higher quality of materials used throughout—is your guarantee of longer life for every part of the car and unusual freedom from repair expense.

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What other car can pile proof of economy on more proof, as Terraplane does for you? Drive a Terraplane, soon. Compare other lowest price cars with it. And ask for proof of performance, ruggedness and economy that can compare with the proof any Hudson and Terraplane dealer will gladly give you. Then let the best car win!

Terraplane Special Sedan . . . $585 f. o. b. Detroit (rear wheel shields extra)

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25 BRAND NEW TERRAPLANES FREE—in the greatest automobile contest of all time. Simple—easy—interesting! Ask for details at any Hudson and Terraplane showroom.

SHAKER-COOKING
. . . makes Gerber's Strained Vegetables still better for Baby

Gerber's Strained Vegetables are now stirred as they steam-cook in their cans. The result is fresher flavor, better color, and uniform cooking of every particle. All vegetables are specially grown. Natural food values are preserved to an exceptional degree by air-exclusion through every process. Extra-fine straining makes vegetables easy to handle in small stomachs. Baby gets finer, more nourishing foods than are possible in home preparation—and mothers are spared hours of work.

Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice") . . . Spinach, so rich in natural food values . . . Peas, picked and put up at their tenderest . . . Prunes, an important part of infant diet . . . Carrots, very nourishing . . . Green Beans, for variety . . . Vegetable Soup, a blend of vegetables and beef juice . . . Beets . . . and Strained Cereal, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.

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For England and the British Empire—Grown and packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Tecumseh, Ontario

Gerber's 9 Strained Foods for Baby

MORE RED MEAT
Means a Better Diet For Your Dog . . .
Dr. Ross' contains not only more but better quality meat. And of course, it's free from cheap fillers.

Now I find it costs me less to have an
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IF you, too, will investigate genuine Williams Oil-O-Matic at the new low prices, you'll find that you simply can't afford to continue with the mistaken thrift of old-fashioned hand-fired heating.

Furthermore you'll see why Oil-O-Matic not only outsells every other make of oil burner, but out-sells many other makes combined!

Oil-O-Matic pioneered home oil heating 17 years ago. Oil-O-Matic invented and developed most of the mechanical features. Oil-O-Matic holds basic patents on exclusive advantages and modern oil burner improvements. They cannot be duplicated elsewhere. They keep Oil-O-Matic years ahead in satisfaction and economy for any heating plant—steam, hot water, vapor or warm air!

New Low Prices!

Mass production to meet mass demand now brings lowest prices in history. It is actually far cheaper now to have Oil-O-Matic than to be without it. 3 years to pay under the National Housing Act. Payments as low as $1.90 a week for the average sized home.

Call your Oil-O-Matic dealer (see telephone book) for FREE Expert Survey of your heating plant to point out defects, if any, suggest proper corrections.

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The Desert Comes Into Its Just Desserts

Not a place only of sand but of blue skies, warm sun and air that sparkles. Americans are learning to enjoy it and Arizona, New Mexico and California have turned their hitherto waste areas into popular winter resorts.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Men are making substantial progress in conquering deserts and waste places. They are finding that they contain features of great interest—even beauty, and sometimes of profit.

Evidence of this trend can be found in the enormous popularity of desert winter colonies that has developed during the past 20 years, but which has been especially noticeable in the latter half of that period. Today it is an important element in the economy of four states—Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

In each of those states an active campaign is now carried on to interest tourist visitors in their winter sunshine, and it is possible to find names from all over the world on register books in the principal hotels. But the desert is enjoyed in winter by those who live near it as well as by strangers. Residents of Los Angeles and San Francisco, for example, form a majority of the colony at Palm Springs, Calif.

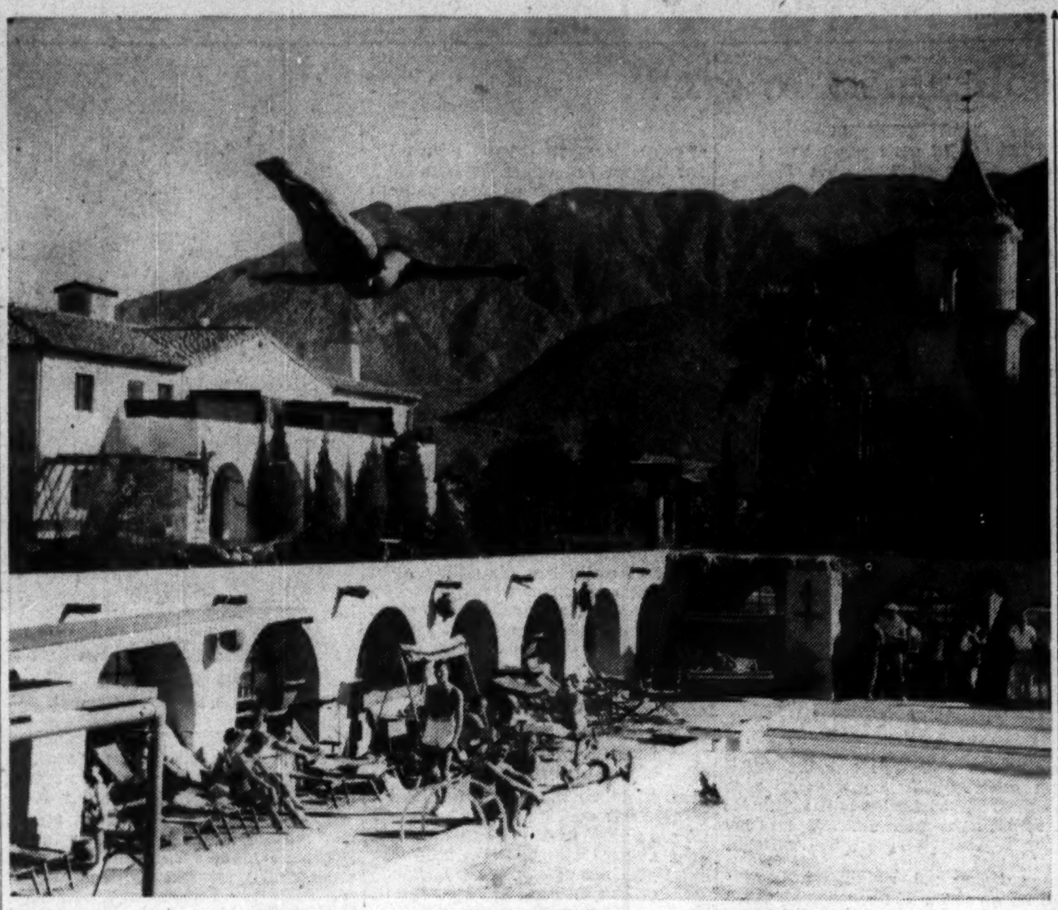
But the principal attraction of the desert is not held out to home folks so much as it is to tourists from the East and abroad. To these, floods of invitations have been issued broadside to spend some time on the desert during the season from October to May. And the response has been encouraging to many communities which today are engaged in capitalizing their dry climate and warm sunshine.

One of these, for instance, is Tucson, Ariz., a city of 27,000 population. In 1915 Tucson started to have a few winter visitors. But the movement was not crystallized until 1922, when a group of citizens decided that the climate was good enough to advertise.

Since 1922, Tucson and its vicinity are said to have received an income, of definite record, amounting to $16,000,000. Moreover, the Tucson Sunshine-Climate Club estimates that practically 28 per cent of the city's current income is derived from winter visitors and tourists.

The experience of this Arizona community has been duplicated elsewhere, and even where it has not been established that desert climate is an asset there is a trickle of interest in capitalizing it about the tourist trade. El Paso, Texas, and Douglas, Ariz., are other cities that have followed this direction. There is also a large tourist population in Phoenix, Ariz., each winter.

California communities have not been slow to realize that there is more to a desert than sagebrush, sand and heat. Palm Springs was settled almost a generation ago, and it accumulates each year a population of several thousand visitors. The Imperial Valley cities, although primarily interested in winter fruits and vegetables, have also discovered that visitors find their climate especially pleasant in the winter.



Having a Swim in Midwinter, Palm Springs, Calif.

Hoover and Smith Go Arm in Arm For Salvation Army

Strong Bidden to Care for Weak—Work Called Independent of Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9—Former President Hoover and Alfred E. Smith, who contested with Mr. Hoover for the Presidency in 1928 and who fought hard for the nomination in 1924, joined here last night in earnest co-operation and friendliness to launch a $500,000 fund campaign for the Salvation Army. They entered the Seventh Regiment Armory arm in arm, while the crowd that jammed the big building rose to its feet and shouted applause at the spectacle of these two political "friendly enemies" united thus in behalf of the work of the world-known organization for the help of the friendless, the down-and-out and the destitute.

"The Salvation Army touches the lives of all of us," Mr. Hoover said in his address. "When we see the lives of the forlorn, unhappy and destitute, when the army of mercy gathers nightly to rest and shelter, our hearts are touched in humbleness.

"No matter what words you wrap it up in; no matter how indirectly or eloquently you may disguise it, the bald fact remains that in modern civilization, the strong and fortunate can take care of themselves. The weak or th unfortunate must be taken care of by others."

Mr. Hoover declared that the obligations to help the needy are not confined alone to material aids. "To charity, then, must be added the gifts of faith and hope," he continued. "The Salvation Army does furnish that spiritual uplift to discouraged men and women that sets them on the road of self-reliance and courage for the future. It regenerates men and women. This institution rebuilds character."

Mr. Smith's plea was equally stirring. Without private charity, he declared, New York City would be unable to take care of the men, women and children who become its special charge.

"The work of the Salvation Army was not brought about by any business depression," he declared. "It is entirely aside from it. The care of the poor, the weak, the sick and the afflicted was just as much the concern of the Salvation Army in times of prosperity as it is today. No relief program of any kind makes any contribution to their benefit."

The meeting was sponsored by the Citizens' Appeal for the Salvation Army, and was presided over by Richard C. Patterson Jr., executive chairman. Associated with him in the campaign are Henry W. Taft, Walter S. Gifford, George Macdonald, Percy S. Straus and Mrs. William Harman Beers, chairman of the women's division.

Neighbors Replace House Lost by Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Col.

REAL neighborliness still exists in Denver, as appears from the activity of a group of men on a vacant town lot. They are engaged in erecting a dwelling for a family whose house was destroyed by fire.

Impressed by the misfortune of William Cribfield, who has been unable to obtain employment recently, neighbors agreed to help him rebuild. Sixty-four persons living near the site of the former Cribfield residence contributed a total of $225 for materials. Twenty-five men promised to give their services, working in shifts, at hours that fitted with their other duties.

The new house will be even larger than the cottage which was burned.

"He'd do the same thing for us," is the comment of the volunteers.

Colleges Meet for Oratory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—First honors in the southern California oratorical contest, an annual event, went to Miss June Ha'lberg of Venice, Calif., for an address on the "Challenge of Christ's Gospel," delivered at the University of Southern California. Competing institutions included Occidental College, Chapman College, Redlands University, University of Southern California and University of California at Los Angeles.

Napoleon and George Third Relics Are Seen in New York

Lace That Draped Emperor's Bed and Lace That Graced English King's Baby Cap and Court Suit Among Treasures

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9—The lace which Napoleon ordered to drape his bed hangs over a stand and, together with a 300-mold candle-maker, a ten-inch, three-section contact blown-mold glass plate, some sleigh whips, a cradle rocker and a few thousand other oddments, shares attention at the sixth New York Antiques Exposition which opened yesterday to remain for a week at the Hotel Commodore.

The lace, adorned with the bee and the crown imperial lily, is in the possession of Miss Marion Powys who also has the first and last lace worn by King George the Third of England. The "first" lace is the tiny edge of his baby cap, made on the tiny bones of sheep, and worn by him in 1738. His "last" lace was worn as ruffles in his court suit which was given to one of his gentleman in waiting.

There is an exquisite princess dress of duchess and rose point lace which a Russian noblewoman tossed from her castle window at the approach of the Communists. The snow fell gently and softly, covering it until her maid was able to rescue it and now it has helped to finance her escape from Russia.

In a fine old scarlet case there are smaller bits of priceless thread, one of them a lace-edged handkerchief sold by Princess Louise, daughter of Leopold the Second of Belgium, along with others of her own and her royal mother's possessions during the years when she lived in Budapest and Vienna.

The candle molds were sold even before the show opened. Mrs. Tillinghast, of Harrington Park, N. J., found the great wooden wheel with its pendant arms in Pennsylvania.

Miss Flora Howard Haggard, of Ridgefield, Conn., owns the sleigh whips along with a cradle rocker of the Hitchcock type and some excellent pattern glass.

Mrs. Tanner has in her collection of glass a ten-inch plate of contact blown-mold glass with folded rim, quilting, herringbone and a sunburst, "everything" as she carefully explained "that a piece of three-mold glass should have."

Mrs. Clementine Goodrich of Fort Wayne, Ind., has a case of miniature lacy sandwich objects and is showing two matched coverlets, with eagles, stars and liberty emblems woven in Chinese red and white in 1850 in Penn Yan, N. Y.

Among the valuable items in the show is the display by Charles Wolsey Lyon, who has one of the 24 chairs supposedly made for Elias Haskett Derby of Philadelphia in 1796, three of which are now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Mr. Lyon also has a banjo clock which he is confident was made by Simon Willard, who designed these objects in 1803.

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(California)
TRAVELERS CHEQUES

Steps to Preserve Wild Flowers Of California Taken

Burbank Anniversary at Sebastopol Marked by Conservation Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—With more than 50 per cent of the western United States coast flora represented in Marin and Sonoma Counties, it was fitting that on Luther Burbank's birthday anniversary and during National Conservation Week steps should be taken here to protect by county ordinance the wild flowers and to join in recommendation for expenditure of $700,000 for forest fire prevention and conservation of natural resources, including wild life in the redwood empire region.

Among the wild flowers for which protection and propagation are sought are the redwood orchid (calypso borealis), which was once plentiful in the redwood belt but has become scarce due to commercial inroads; rhododendron azalea, wild lilac, manzanita, madrone, wild currant, California holly, dogwood and many varieties of shrubs which are considered among the empire's greatest assets.

Also as a part of the conservation plans advanced this week are definite steps toward construction of a natural amphitheater in Armstrong grove, a state-owned redwood park in Sonoma County, calling for an open-air theater with seating capacity of 3500 persons to be known as the Redwood Forest Theater.

Women's Clubs

The idea was fostered by Sonoma County Federation of Women's Clubs 10 years ago when it presented "The Pageant of the Redwoods" in that setting after an exhaustive search for a site sufficiently large to accommodate an extensive cast and an audience of several hundreds.

When completed the forest theater, located centrally in a community of nearly 50,000 summer resorters along Russian River and which will be even more populous on completion of the Golden Gate bridge across San Francisco Bay in 1938, would be available for community pageants, allegorical plays, symphony or band concerts, conventions or other entertainments which gain by association with the beauties of nature, according to civic bodies promoting the plan.

A preliminary survey has demonstrated excellent acoustics in the amphitheater site and little or no difficulty is anticipated in securing approval of the State Park Commission for carrying out the project.

Parking Space

Ample parking space for thousands of automobiles and natural screens of foliage will make dressing rooms and property rooms possible all within the estimated cost of $15,000, it is pointed out.

Armstrong Grove, location of the forest theater, is a 400-acre tract of virgin redwoods acquired a year ago by the State Park Commission in conjunction with a playground project under a $6,000,000 appropriation made by the State in 1931 to conserve some of California's most delightful beauty spots for coming generations.

Beautifying the roadsides in the preservation of natural landscape values, protection of fish and game, general development of scenic attractions are all receiving attention not only in Conservation Week observance but in the development scheme of the entire redwood empire region where 90 per cent of the world's redwoods grow in such size that a single tree built an entire church in Santa Rosa or would build several six-room bungalows.

'Dover Day' Set for Show Of Delaware Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, Del., April 10—The Garden Club of Delaware's capital has set May 11 for this year's "Dover Day," when the garden gateways and mansion portals of the venerable town will be thrown open to motor tourists and railway pilgrims from far and near.

In Delaware gardens, there is an avoidance of formality in either design or embellishment. According to Delaware doctrine, a garden is a place in which to grow flowers and shrubbery. It is a horticultural retreat, not an out-of-door museum. The opening of ancient houses, with colonial and revolutionary furniture, historic portraits, plate, porcelains and glassware, will provide a different sort of treat from usual garden displays.

Anti-War Profits Bill Passes House; Conscription Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 10—Unhorsing the advocates of intense military preparations, an insurgent anti-war majority of the House yesterday swept a conscription clause from the McSwain anti-war profits bill and passed the measure in a form unrecognizable by its author.

The defeat of the conscription clause, by vote of 205 to 183, was the final step in converting the McSwain bill from a preparedness measure to a bill supported by peace advocates and middle-of-the-road isolationists who, it was surprisingly discovered, abound in the lower House.

As it now stands, the McSwain bill goes to the Senate minus its conscription clause, and bearing over a score of significant amendments.

The most important change is a 100 per cent tax on war profits, which has converted the bill into a measure with financial clauses which will permit the Senate to graft upon it the even more drastic and detailed regulations of the Nye committee recommendations. But, indicating the congressional temper, there was previously included an amendment conscripting managers of industry, commerce, and transportation. This, naturally, went out when the conscription of soldiers was refused, and its inclusion was perhaps a major factor in sweeping from the bill the broader draft provisions.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Movie Career Wrought of Multicolored Jobs

'The Way to Get a Job Is to Make One'

In the Opinion of Jeane Cohen, Story Editor of Columbia Pictures

By Marjorie Shuler
Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

THE best way to get a job is to make one, in the opinion of Jeane Cohen, story editor of Columbia Pictures, who did just that thing herself when she started in to work with Jesse Lasky at Paramount 17 years ago. Like many of the career women in motion picture production Miss Cohen began as a secretary, but a secretary to a great competitor of the films, none other than David Belasco. Just 15½ years old and equipped with a public school education and six months in business college, Miss Cohen entered the strange milieu of the theatrical producer. She never got over her aversion to the suits of armor with lighted eyes and the other strange adornments of the studio, but she did like the whiff of stage atmosphere that she got while dashing in the wake of Mr. Belasco from one rehearsal to another.

After two years of this she married and for six months she tried to settle down to housekeeping. But washing dishes was a tame occupation for David Belasco's former secretary and she decided that she would take a little job, a short one, for six months or so and then try again to stay at home. The job she got was typing synopses in the story department at Paramount. Maude Kirk Miller was in the first years of a career which has made her the dean of women in motion picture story departments, and synopses used to be brought in by a tall, fair young woman, who worked by day in an insurance company filing office, and read books on her subway trips to try to earn extra dollars—none other than Ann Harding.

Miss Cohen watched the proceedings and decided that she would become a reader. A reader could earn $25 a week and a typist was paid only $20. Therefore Miss Cohen would be a reader.

Wrote What She Remembered

Instead of that she was assigned to take dictation one morning from a man who was noted for firing stenographers, even good ones. And Miss Cohen did not call herself a good one. The dictation was rapid. The stenographer lost track of what it was all about. Then she realized that it was a synopsis and more than that, a synopsis of a book already reviewed over in the story department and given her to type. She made no pretense at following dictation, but she wrote down what she remembered of the synopsis and was told affably that she was "pretty good." Always being one for striking while the iron is hot, Miss Cohen asked for a permanent job with the gentleman in question and a raise.

She got both and by the time that the new chief found out that the stenographer wasn't so good after all, the only way to get rid of her was to assign her to some one else, so he "loaned" her to Mr. Lasky, and Miss Cohen began to "make" her job.

She read books. She picked up ideas from the girls over in the story department who sought her cooperation. She advised Mr. Lasky on stories and on players, on directors and on every kind of problem. Her salary mounted so fast that she could scarcely keep track of it herself. Then one morning they told her she was to have a raise of $50 a week and a new title. Miss Cohen had advised Walter Wanger when he came to take a job with Mr. Lasky and now Mr. Wanger had told Mr. Lasky that he had a little girl in his office who knew more about the business than any man in the place.

Built Up Background

For ten years Miss Cohen worked with Mr. Lasky developing her "story" sense, working up a corps of newspaper women all over the world who reviewed new plays for her, and keeping tabs on new ideas and new people everywhere. Mr. Lasky had told her that she would always have a job with him so that it was a blow when curtailment hit the pictures and she was discharged.

It was a blow, but then Miss Cohen had treasure in the bank. Treasure in that for the years she had been with Mr. Lasky she had helped many others and now she had friends all over the industry who were willing to help her. She couldn't get a secretarial job because she was considered "too good" for that, but when she and Paul Streger put on "Jarnegan" with Richard Bennett there were any number of willing hands to aid them.

When the play had been produced and was running merrily on, a young man began to haunt the offices. He came in nearly every day at 11 o'clock and stayed until 1 o'clock, but he never gave a luncheon invitation. By the time that Miss Cohen discovered that he didn't ask her to eat with him because he had practically no money, Chester Erskin brought her something better than an invitation to luncheon—nothing other than the script of "Harlem." She went in for a third of the production, her sister made the hangings, and she led 50 extras to a wholesale house and outfitted them in clothes which, after considerable display of temperament, they decided were suited for their complexions.

The Last Mile

Mr. Erskin had in mind producing "The Last Mile" but Miss Cohen told Mr. Wanger that he really should have Mr. Erskin in pictures. The contract was signed and work started. But "The Last Mile" still tempted. One snowy day Mr. Erskin walked Miss Cohen up and down Broadway while he told her Mr. Wanger's threat that if he left the films he could not go back. Miss Cohen, however, assured him in reply that 10 years in pictures had taught her that if he made a success of "The Last Mile" he would be invited to return.

When the play was produced Mr. Wanger was en route to California. Miss Cohen wired him the notices and immediately a contract was forthcoming for Mr. Erskin with the Frohman company, a subsidiary of Paramount. Miss Cohen took over the Erskin office and then Mr. Wanger sent for her, too. He hired her on Friday afternoon and left Saturday morning for the west coast. Three weeks later he resigned. But such is the speed of the movies—Miss Cohen had only just begun to mourn that having got back into pictures after five years, she was due to be fired, when along came a letter from Harry Cohn, president of Columbia, telling her that she was one of the family and was to stay.

For two years, then, she has been story editor and scout for Mr. Cohn. Her job differs somewhat from the same office in a larger company. For Columbia buys originals and it also takes plays which have just missed being hits and tries to develop them. Then, too, it takes players who "have not yet arrived" or who have been miscast and tries to bring them forward.

Heart-Warming Incidents

Miss Cohen is a little loath to claim credit. As a matter of fact she points out that a number of persons may call a play or a player to the producer's attention before the contract actually is signed and each of those persons may think that he or she is entitled to the credit for the achievement. But there have been heart-warming incidents. For instance, Miss Cohen heard from a literary agent that Samuel Hopkins Adams had written a fine short story called "Night Bus." The Paramount scout heard it at the same time and two enthusiastic telegrams went to California from the east coast. No reply came back. Then Mr. Hopkins's story was published and four studios wanted it, Paramount, RKO, Metro, and Columbia. Miss Cohen signed it for Columbia which produced it as "It Happened One Night."

Miss Cohen drives her little car around to the summer shows in the suburbs and she scans high school and amateur talent, so that many a youngster may be on the list recommended to the casting director without ever knowing that he has attracted attention.

The hardest thing about the job of any story editor in any studio, in Miss Cohen's opinion, is the difficulty of getting co-operation with the producing department. The director is busy with the picture in hand. Work is going at terrific speed. No one wants to hear about a great story or a great undiscovered player. So the scout who has been rushing against time waits for a considerable period and sometimes sees her find go to another company, before her own shows interest.

The most interesting thing about her own particular job, Miss Cohen says, is the co-operation which her staff of girls give her as though they "really liked working with a woman chief."

When she went to Columbia she found an efficient secretary already in the department to whom she said something like this: The job really should be yours. You know it and I know it. But due to one thing and another, I have it. Now I will do all I can to bring you to the front, but you have got to help me.

Miss Cohen believes implicitly that the job of secretary is the best way for a woman to get started in motion picture production. She warns against her own department, saying that the only good chance there is for the chief and that even for that one person there is little creative work.

"If I were to start all over again

Miss Jeane Cohen
Story Editor of Columbia Pictures

I believe that I would try to be a cutter," says Miss Cohen. "You can't cut bits of celluloid apart and put them together again without some knowledge of story construction, voice, acting, and camera. You could go anywhere from that job, even to being a director. The woman who starts in as continuity clerk has a clear field, 'too,' toward the job of cutting."

But after all, in Miss Cohen's opinion, writing is the thing. There are no sex discriminations in story buying. So the scenario department is a good starting place in a big company and for the smaller companies there always is the chance to sell originals. In a big company, to sell an unsolicited original is a difficult proceeding, but a small company will pay as much as $1500 for a first story and $3500 for a second story.

Hollywood Paradoxes

Miss Cohen described what had happened to a member of her family. A first story—an original, in other words—was sold to a large company through one of its New York city staff. When the second script was ready the New York office recommended that it be sent direct to the coast. Back came the envelope, unopened. A letter to the Pacific coast director who had handled the first story, by then a fairly successful picture, elicited the response, "We don't buy originals."

To the girl who starts out as a secretary Miss Cohen would give a little advice from her own experience. "Create your own opportunity," she says. "Don't take credit to yourself no matter what good thing you accomplish. Once you are inside the office of a film company, be patient. The people who can help you are all working at top speed. Don't be obtrusive. Watch for your chance. Know what you want to do. Use your utmost salesmanship to prove that you can do it. And never forget that there are opportunities for women in producing motion pictures—but that women must make those opportunities."

There are two more articles in this series of twelve, "Women Who Help Make the Movies." The series runs on Wednesdays.

Easter Egg Faces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FEW simple lines made with a pen and ink convert an egg into a comical face. You do not have to be an artist either. The picture illustrates a few facial expressions anyone can easily copy. A wad of fluffy cotton may be used for hair on women characters; triangular pieces of paper form the

Pen and Ink, Tufts of Cotton and Feathers, With Paper for Ears and Holders, Are the Supplies for Making These Absurd Easter Favors

ears of the animal characters; or the faces may be furnished with tiny hats of paper.

The eggs are hard-boiled. When cool, the features of the face are marked very lightly with pencil to assure an evenly spaced face, then the lines are inked. Waterproof India ink should be used, as the cheeks, the eyes and the lips are to be colored with water-color paints. A pink wash of color is brushed over the face touched with a spot of red on the cheeks. Blue eyes and bright red lips give the face a doll-like appearance.

A solid mass of color may be used on some of the characters to represent hair. The color of this painted hair may be black, yellow, brown, or auburn. Fluffy cotton and tufts of fur, pulled from a discarded fur scarf, can be used for the hair of other characters. This material can be pasted on the egg with ordinary library paste. Tiny paper hats are easily fashioned from brims of cardboard, topped with crowns of crepe paper. Dunce caps of crepe paper cones can also be used. The ears of pig, rabbit and cat characters are merely small triangular strips of paper pasted to the egg shell with library paste.

Small holders will have to be fashioned for holding the egg faces upright. These holders are easily made from a piece of paper pasted into a roll about 1 inch in diameter. The roll is cut in ½ inch and 1 inch sections. The sections are glued to the center of a circular disk of cardboard about 2½ inches in diameter. These holders are then covered with strips of crepe paper to represent neckwear, collars and ruffles.

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Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Ways of Using Beetroot

EDITOR'S NOTE—Beetroot to the English is to Americans merely the humble beet, so these recipes may be of interest to both.

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

BEETROOT tends to be a rather neglected vegetable. In England it is seldom used except as a garnish although it is a delightful fresh and luscious root.

The following recipes prove that it can be used in a variety of ways—either hot or cold:

Hot Boiled Beetroot

Wash the beetroot thoroughly, place in a pan and well cover with water. Bring to the boil and allow to simmer for about an hour. (Should the beetroot have long roots which do not allow it to go into the pan without breaking, cut these off and apply a red-hot poker at once to prevent "bleeding" which leaves the vegetable white and tasteless.) When the beetroot is tender, pour off the water, skin and slice into a vegetable dish. Sprinkle with pepper and salt. Add butter or a little white sauce.

Baked Beetroot

Peel and slice six or eight medium-sized beets. Place them in a glass baking dish. Add ¾ of a cupful of water and sprinkle with ¼ teaspoonful of salt. Cover the dish. Bake in a pre-heated oven for two hours.

Beetroot Fritters

Mix
3 ounces flour
1 tablespoonful of chopped onion
1 tablespoonful of chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste.

Make a well in the center and add
1 unbeaten egg, pour in
1 tablespoon salad oil and juice of ½ lemon. Mix and beat adding sufficient tepid water to make a batter. Beat well and stand for an hour. Slice a boiled beetroot into ¼ inch slices. Dip in seasoned flour, then in the batter, and fry in boiling fat until brown. Drain well and serve at once.

Cold Beetroot

Slice boiled beetroot into a glass dish. Cover with
1 pint boiling water in which has been dissolved
½ cup brown sugar. Stand for at least an hour.

This is quite nice served as a sweet but some people prefer it eaten with cold meat.

Beetroot Salad Mold

Chop and mix with half a cupful of salad oil
1 cooked beetroot
1 apple
1 small onion
1 picked gherkin
1 lettuce heart (if available)
a little endive.

Place the mixture in a mold or basin and stand until required. Turn out onto a dish, pour over mayonnaise sauce and garnish with slices of tomato, beetroot and endive.

Pickled Beetroot

Slice boiled beetroot into jars, cover with hot vinegar seasoned with pepper and salt. If desired, a large mild onion may be sliced and mixed with the beetroot. This will keep for about 10 days or a fortnight.

Beetroot Sandwich Fillings

1 Spread brown bread and butter with mashed sardine. Place thin slices of beetroot (boiled) on top and add second slice of brown bread and butter.

2 Spread white bread and butter with cream (or grated) cheese. Season with salt and cover with chopped beetroot. Top with slices of brown bread and butter.

Cookery Chatter

Try rubbing tiny bits of butter over dates when pitting them for stuffing. I find this improves the flavor and prevents them from sticking together.

Peeling oranges for gelatine or other desserts can be made easier by pouring boiling water over them and letting them stand closely covered for several minutes. Take from the hot water and peel at once. I find that the inner white skin will come right off instead of sticking to the fruit in a provoking fashion.

Have you tried this one? Brush the top crust of pies with melted butter or milk if a nice brown crust is desired. For a glazed crust brush with a beaten egg to which two tablespoons of water have been added.

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The Home Forum

Prudence Plans A Flower Border

WHEN the edge of my afternoon is dulled by monotony and lack of occupation, I find it an invigorating diversion to call on my neighbor Prudence. Prudence's afternoons are never dull. Invariably, she is occupied with something unexpected and unique. Once, I found her sprawled over the highest crotch of a pear tree in her yard, tying suet on the bare, top limbs. "In the hope that it will entice the bluejays to scrap and haggle outside my bedroom window in the morning. Winter isn't winter without bluejays, and I haven't seen one of the handsome, good-for-nothing rascals this year."

When I called another time, she was cooking supper at three in the afternoon. The dining table was dressed with its meal-time silver, linen, and glassware: already a meat-loaf, simmering in tomato juice, was steaming its savor through the oven door, and vegetables were stewing on the stove top. "So that all I'll have to do when Henry comes is to light the gas and heat things up. The dusk hour was never meant for cooking," Prudence explained.

OFTEN IN THE afternoon, the neighborhood children are with her. Still in her morning smock and canvas shoes, with ping-pong rackets harnessed on for wings, Prudence is likely to be caught executing a grotesque fairy dance for an enraptured young audience: or conducting in wild disorder a ginger-cookie hunt. But yesterday, when I wandered into her inviting, unlocked house, I found her and her golden cat stretched out on the living-room sofa, eating their luncheon of graham crackers and whole tomatoes. I could scarcely see them, so buried were they under seed catalogues and garden books. The Persian cat, Steinway (so named because Prudence spent her piano money for him), greeted me from under a flower-smeared magazine cover with a cold, detached blink of his amber eyes.

"Steinway likes the crackers best, and I the tomatoes and garden books," Prudence said, kicking an aluminum lead-bottomed salt shaker from a stool beside her so that I could sit down.

My prosaic luncheon, eaten at a table some hours before, seemed in retrospect a pallid, tasteless, stodgy affair. Why hadn't I thought of tomatoes over seed books? I was about to plant a garden, too. Prudence, it seemed, was planning a flower border for her front lawn next to the street, where the hedge had been winter-killed.

"AND I'VE DECIDED hedges are an inhospitable convention, a rude barbarity, particularly those prickly barberry ones. They look as if you didn't *want* people on your lawn. So I'm going to have flowers on our grass edge."

In a moment, I had mentally planted for her a dainty, narrow flower bed; a border of forget-me-nots, backed by pinks and baby's breath; or, perhaps, she would prefer a velvety black-purple petunia border, or a tan and pale rose bed of zinnias. Prudence, sitting up to pin back the taffy-colored loop of hair which had fallen over her shoulder, shook me from my visions.

"What would you think if I put in a row of sunflowers?"

NOW WE ARE all slowly learning not to jump with unpremeditated haste to lay low Prudence's suggestions, startling as they may at first seem, because often they turn out to be gorgeous and elaborate embroideries on the neutral-toned tapestry of our quiet neighborhood life. But sunflowers! Sunflowers on our dignified, civilized street! Sunflowers garishly walling Prudence's house! They would shatter the harmony of the outside of it as crassly as the battered old piano would have blemished the inside, had not lovely Steinway intervened.

Prudence's voice broke through my thoughts, which by this time were straggling among country barnyards and white-washed, sunflower-shaded shanties in Virginia.

"I'll want them only this year, you know, for the children. Half the children on this street will begin school next fall, and most of them will pass my house. I can't help thinking of my first week at school, and the comfort of Mrs. Sprung's flamboyant, moon-faced sunflowers on our road at home. They beamed and smiled courage into me as I lagged shyly by in the morning, and on the walk home they waved to me and made the way seem shorter."

AS SO OFTEN happens when Prudence elucidates her schemes in a dreamy, murmuring voice, I felt reluctant sympathy awakening in me for her generous, fantastic notion. I remembered, too, my first unfamiliar days of school, and how the flowers and trees I liked had formed landmarks and measuring stones to home.

"Goldenglow?" I suggested. "Wouldn't that do just as well?"

"But goldenglow is only bright. It has no more expression than a wax dummy in a shop. What children like are faces!"

As if the word "children" had conjured up a child outside, we heard a shrill: "Hello, Mrs. Prudence. Please let me in!" It was Peter, aged five, from the next block. Prudence jumped up, graham cracker crumbs falling like scattered seeds on the rug. Steinway stretched his graceful golden body, arched himself in a leap to the floor, and rubbed against me in delayed welcome, while his mistress raised the window for chubby Peter to jump through.

"Peter, what are your favorite flowers?" I said, hoping there was some way out of this sunflower madness.

PETER WRINKLED his smooth little forehead. Pushing a pudgy finger through a buttonhole in his sweater, he deliberated.

"Well, I guess I like pansies best," he drawled reflectively. "They have such cute faces."

I could not restrain a relieved, relaxing sigh.

"Pansies! Of course! Thousands of pansies! White, yellow, blue pansies; black, buff, purple pansies—all mixed up together!" exulted Prudence, reaching for the seed catalogues. "They can't wave, but, oh, how they will smile!"

C. C. R.

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HOOPING THE WHEEL: *A Lithograph by Albert W. Barker*

ALBERT W. BARKER is now recognized, throughout the print world, as an authority on the lithographic method and students are beginning to flock to his studio in Moylan, Pennsylvania. A general freedom which characterizes all of his work has been this print maker's chief contribution to his medium, of which "Hooping the Wheel" is a typical example.

But Mr. Barker is more than merely a first-rate lithographer. Not satisfied with accepting the limits of his medium, he has broadened these limits. "By his discovery of a new constituent and a new principle of combination for lithographic crayon," says one critic, "he has obviated the tendency to stickiness and 'piling up' in the darks, and been able to attain a fresh, silvery tone as clear and fluent as if applied with water-color wash." Indeed, the artist has made possible the attainment of effects which were impossible in the lithograph a few years ago.

The artist studied at Haverford College, the University of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. After achieving recognition for his drawings in charcoal, Mr. Barker decided to attempt the print medium; it was natural that the bold, rich qualities of the lithograph should interest him.

Mr. Barker's work contains two main qualities—the quiet, tranquil aspect of the Pennsylvania farming country and the dramatic quality which occurs occasionally in the passing rural scene. His presentations of the rolling, peaceful hills and valleys of his native state are striking in their pastoral beauty.

"Hooping the Wheel" is a combination of these two qualities. It is a homely scene. Yet, the glowing fire, the rugged activity of the figures preparing the hoop for the great wheel's frame make it something more than a prosaic record of a rustic event. It is in instances such as this that Mr. Barker has given a new vigor to the lithograph. Through technique as well as interpretation, he has enlarged the scope of its possibilities as a graphic art.

Uncrowned King of Paris

DUMAS was indefatigable. Maquet was prodded continually for copy and we may imagine him, fired by the example of the older man, bustling about the libraries of Paris, nosing through historical tomes, scribbling as fast as he could, rushing from Paris to Saint-Germain and back, laboring day and night to feed this ambitious furnace of a Dumas. *Les Trois Mousquetaires* was not the only book being written; there were half a dozen other ventures as well. It was enormous, this industry of Dumas, and muttering voices began to hint that no man could write so much in such a short space of time. Of course it was impossible unless Dumas's methods of authorship be taken into account. Pushed by newspaper editors, driven by contracts and urged by his all-embracing ambition, he created his peculiar manner of composition, of engaging assistants to do the rough work for him, to fetch and carry, to assemble material, to place before him the chaos from which he evolved his absorbing narratives. He was like Napoleon creating campaigns and ordering his maréchaux to carry out specific orders. He was like the great Italian painters who permitted their apprentices to paint in the backgrounds. There is not one of the great novels that is not completely dominated by Dumas, not one in which his mind and temperament are not imbedded; they belonged to him and he to them in spite of the assistants. . . .

The effect of the romances upon Paris was prodigious. Men met in the streets and discussed the adventures of d'Artagnan. Villemessant awakened his wife in the middle of the night to tell her that Edmond Dantes had escaped from the Chateau d'If. Balzac admitted to Madame Hanska that he had passed the entire day reading *Les Trois Mousquetaires*. Théophile Gautier has written about the excitement that maintained in the city as instalment after instalment of the romances appeared. It is not necessary to speculate about the reasons for this popularity. First of all, there were the novels. There had been nothing like them in France before, nothing so stirring, nothing so popular in intent, nothing so vivid and skillful and sustained in interest. They were calculated to appeal to an extremely wide audience, to the man in the street as well as the scholar in his study. Coterie authors might sniff at them as vulgar productions, might point out that the chapters were lacking in style, that there was no profundity, that the structures were sprawling, that history was perverted to serve the ends of romantic fiction, but no amount of cavil could erase the vivid impression these books left on the minds of readers in all stations of life. Then there was the time itself, a dull time wherein the inactivity of Paris could only be lightened by vicarious participation in fictional adventure. People fled to these books from ennui. It was a natural reaction, the same sort of reaction that had culminated in the Romantic movement and the Revolution of 1830. It would, perhaps, be going too far to intimate that the romances of Dumas awakened the imagination and strengthened the purposes of the proletariat of 1848, but it is manifest that the Time-Spirit was carrying a people, unbearably bored, toward a vital explosion, and that the literature of the time is always an important aspect of the Time-Spirit. At any rate, during these years of the great romances Dumas was the uncrowned king of Paris.—HERBERT GORMAN, in "The Incredible Marquis, Alexandre Dumas." (London: Gollancz. New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Rhyme of Candy Hill

CANDY HILL is a real hill
With a barn and a gray stone wall;
There's a trail of white where the milk-pails spill,
And you'll probably find a turkey's quill
Where the gobblers strut and call;

Candy Hill is a high hill,
And the trees are twice as tall
As other trees—and their branches fill
The air with sound, now loud, now still,
Like waves that rise and fall;

Candy Hill is a far hill
Many a mile and all;
You must walk by the stream, and the old red mill,
You must turn at the bridge, and whistle a trill
Or you'll never get there at all!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Det alldagliga arbetets omdaning

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Kristen Vetenskap

DET kan lugnt sägas, att de allra flesta människor om och om igen utföra sina vanliga göromål på samma sätt. Det är ej svårt för dem att vid uppstigandet på morgonen förutse, vad dagens arbete kommer att bliva, och om detta är av det ointressanta slaget, låter man kanske utförandet därav sjunka ned till att bliva blott och bart en slentrianmässig verksamhet, en mekanisk kretsgång, som bereder individen föga glädje.

Det finnes knappast något härligare än förmågan att se fram mot det dagliga arbetet och att med glädje och friskt mod taga itu därmed. Det "vardagliga kretsloppet, det alldagliga arbetet" blir förvandlat, när det utföres på detta sätt. Lättjan bannlyses, och varje känsla av slit och släp utplånas. Plikter, som eljest kunde tyckas vara enformiga eller besvärliga, om ej rent av tyngande, kännas lättare, när hjärtat, som lärt något av tjänandets sanna natur, sjunger vid arbetet.

Detta är just vad förståelsen av Kristen Vetenskap gör möjligt. Vi bliva medvetna om ett inre ljus, den andliga förståelsens ljus, som sprider sina välgörande strålar över hela vårt mänskliga liv. De plikter, som med rätta åligga oss och som förut måhända tyckts vara föga tilltalande, bliva tillfällen att hjälpa andra, ty det är icke det som utföres, utan den anda i vilken det utföres, som bestämmer huruvida det är besvärligt eller ej.

George Herbert måste hava insett detta faktum, när han skrev:

"Den som sopar ett rum såsom efter Dina lagar,
Gör rummet fint och handlingen till något vackert".

Ja, att på ett förtjänstfullt sätt utföra den uppgift, som blivit oss förelagd, är ofta första steget till att erhålla en mer ansvarsfull och lämplig uppgift. Förbättring av våra förhållanden i alla avseenden måste börja just där vi äro. Denna dag, det innevarande ögonblicket, tillhör oss för att vi skola börja på nytt och omdana vår verksamhet i "det vardagliga kretsloppet, det alldagliga arbetet" till något som närmar sig fullkomlighet.

Grundtonen till en sådan omvandling ligger i uppfattandet av sanningen om Gud och människans samband med Honom. I den mån vi inse, att Gud, Ande, är upphovet till och skaparen av andlig fullkomlighet allena—vilket ju oundvikligen måste vara fallet—inse vi också, att människan i Hans skapelse måste vara och är andlig och fullkomlig, ty lika kan endast frambringa lika. Vilken ny och härlig drivkraft till ett rättfärdigt och gagnerikt liv kommer icke med en sådan uppenbarelse. Hur förändrad blir icke vår syn på livet i allmänhet. Icke personlig upphöjelse eller vinning, utan att få tillfälle att tjäna och hjälpa blir vårt förnämsta intresse. Osjälvisk kärlek har fått insteg i tanken och har börjat att på ett välgörande sätt styra vårt dagliga liv. Någon större välsignelse kunna vi icke erhålla.

Det har med rätta blivit sagt, att det vid studiet av astronomi är nödvändigt att i tanken taga ställning utanför jordklotet, innan man kan vinna en riktig syn på universum. Likaså är det omöjligt att få en rätt uppfattning av vår omgivning, eller våra yttre omständigheter, förrän vi mentalt ställa oss utanför materien. I den mån detta sker, bliva vi i stånd att värdera tingen för just vad de äro, ty då hava vi fått en ny värdemätare. Vi hysa icke längre ett överdrivet intresse för oväsentliga ting. Vi låta oss icke påverkas eller störas av obetydligheter. Vårt grepp om den andliga verkligheten ger stadga åt vårt omdöme, renar våra syften och gör oss mera klarseende. Är det då underligt, att den som nått en sådan jämvikt och därmed följande duglighet finner sig mera eftersökt till att fylla gagnerika och ansvarsfulla uppgifter? Bibelns löfte (Matt. 25:23): "När du var satt över det som ringa är, var du trogen; jag skall sätta dig över mycket" kan av envar i denna dag bevisas vara sant.

Detta att vara trogen "över det som ringa är" är kanske just det som visar av vad stoff vi äro och som bevisar vår trovärdighet. I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] skriver Mary Baker Eddy (sid. 323): "Om vi äro trogna 'över det som ringa är', skola vi bliva satta över mycket; men det enda oanvända pundet förmultnar och går förlorat".

Är det enda pund vi tyckas äga en förmåga att denna dag utföra någon enkel uppgift väl och på ett dugligt sätt och att sedan göra nästa arbete som gives oss och göra det grundligt? Då böra vi använda detta pund. Detta gör oss rustade för ett vidare verksamhetsfält och omdanar samtidigt vår nuvarande erfarenhet till något upplyftande och förädlande. Mrs. Eddy säger också i sin bok *Miscellaneous Writings* (sid. 116): "Aldrig frånvarande från din post, aldrig borta från din vakt, aldrig vid dåligt lynne, aldrig ovillig att arbeta för Gud—detta är lydnad, det är att vara trogen 'över det som ringa är'". Sådant arbete är detsamma som att arbeta "såsom efter Dina lagar" och bringar med säkerhet sin egen belöning.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Wild Daffodils at Dymock

AMID the drift of glancing rain,
When April wantons cool and fair,
And cuckoo note is heard again
Upon the fresh and fragrant air;
When sun and shadow race adown
The Cotswold and the Malvern hills,
There gleams beyond old Gloucester town
The gold of Dymock daffodils.

The vagrant wind sets all ablow
Those shining leagues that swing and sway,
Oh you—who wise and weary grow
Come out and claim the April day;
Come out and tread the Severn plain,
Come down the cold and radiant hills
Between the sunshine and the rain,
And see the Dymock daffodils.

DOROTHY THODY

Sea-Gull Travelers

THEY rested, for the most part, on the smooth water of the harbor. Then, as the boat gathered way and drew level, they rose up like leaves lifted by a sudden swirl of wind. They followed close behind, in fluttering clouds. Then, as we left the harbor, they rose higher and remained hovering. They seemed entirely motionless and stationary—wings outstretched. Yet the boat was going full speed, as they kept an effortless level just overhead.

So near were they that every feather could be seen in its perfection, the delicate, dovelike coloring, the striking black tips. Their breasts and the outlines of their wings were touched to dazzling white by the sun. Their two little feet were tucked tightly and neatly away—an orange patch just under the fanlike tail. Their every move could be seen, even their thoughts. They had only one thought and that revealed by the ever-alert head, the piercing eye, the sudden swoop down and up again. Though the embodiment of watchfulness, a steady, relentless watchfulness, they wheeled and dipped and soared with scarcely a flap of their wings.

They made no sound, except for an occasional thin cry, or a sudden note of protest, as one chased his neighbor from a coveted bit of space. Once, one became human, and gave himself a little shake. Detaching a foot from the orange patch, he scratched his nose (for his beak, to all intents and purposes, was a nose). Another, standing on the ship's outer rail (this was before we had started), had suddenly opened his beak and given a mighty yawn. Somehow it was as incongruous as it was surprising. Though why a sea-gull should not be allowed to yawn, as well as any other creature, remains to be known. Yet, though he yawned, his yawn belied him. For his eye never lost its intent alertness, nor did his neck cease those involuntary movements engendered by an unceasing search.

STILL THEY HOVER overhead, a shining bodyguard, outlined and tipped by the sun. Suddenly the long vigil is rewarded. A quick wheel and cry; then, flashing down, they fall, becoming one with the foam and spray creaming out from the side of the vessel. Squeaky cries, thin and insistent, rise above the hum of the engines. Agitated, bickering, almost submerged, they wrestle and fight.

A few minutes later, all is quiet. They are back overhead—serene, motionless, wings outstretched, their steady watch resumed.

B. M.

Transforming the Common Task

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS safe to say that the great majority of individuals perform the usual routine duties over and over again. It is not difficult for them to foresee when they arise in the morning just what the day's work will be, and if the work is of a somewhat uninteresting character the performance of it may be allowed to descend into a mere perfunctory operation, a mechanical round, which affords little pleasure to the individual.

There are few things more delightful than the ability to look forward to one's daily work and to enter upon it with zest and spontaneity. The "trivial round, the common task," becomes transformed when performed in this way. Sloth is banished, and any sense of drudgery abolished. Duties which might otherwise seem monotonous or arduous, if not indeed onerous, are lightened when the heart, having learned something of the true nature of service, sings at its work.

This is exactly what an understanding of Christian Science makes possible. One becomes conscious of an inner light, the light of spiritual understanding, which sheds its beneficent ray upon all one's human experience. Legitimate duties, the discharge of which may have hitherto seemed unattractive, become opportunities for helping others; for it is not the thing done, but the spirit in which it is executed, that determines whether it shall be to one irksome or otherwise.

George Herbert must have recognized this fact when he wrote,

"Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws
Makes that and the action fine."

Indeed, the efficient performance of our present task is often the first step towards the gaining of a more responsible and congenial one. Improvement in any phase of our experience must begin right where we are. Today, the present moment, is ours in which to make a new beginning from which to transform our activity in the "trivial round, the common task," into something approximating perfection.

The keynote of such transformation lies in an apprehension of the truth about God and man's relationship to Him. As it is seen that God, Spirit, is the author or creator of spiritual perfection only, as must inevitably be the case, it is also seen that the man of His creating must be, and is, spiritual and perfect; for like can only produce like. What a new and delightful incentive for righteous and useful living comes with such a revelation! How changed becomes one's outlook upon life in general! Not personal aggrandizement or gain, but opportunity for helpful service becomes one's chief concern. Unselfed love has been admitted into thought, and has begun its benevolent reign in our everyday experience. No greater blessing could possibly be ours.

It has been truly said that in the study of astronomy it is necessary to take one's mental stand outside of the earth before a correct view of the universe can be gained. In like manner it is impossible to obtain an accurate estimate of our surroundings or environment until we mentally posit ourselves outside of matter. To the extent that this is done are we able to appraise things for just what they are, for then have we gained a new standard of values. Unimportant things no longer concern us unduly. We are not swayed or disturbed by trifles. Our grasp on spiritual reality steadies judgment, purifies purpose, and clarifies vision. Is it any wonder that he who is attaining this poise and consequent efficiency finds himself in greater demand to fill useful and responsible positions? The Bible promise (Matthew 25:23), "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things," may be proved by each one of us today.

This being "faithful over a few things" may be the very thing which is testing our mettle and proving our trustworthiness. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 323) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "If 'faithful over a few things,' we shall be made rulers over many; but the one unused talent decays and is lost."

Is the only talent which we seem to possess the ability to perform some simple task well and efficiently today, and to do the next thing that comes to hand and do it thoroughly? Then we should use it. Such use fits us for a wider sphere of action, and at the same time transforms our present experience into something uplifting and ennobling. Mrs. Eddy also writes in her work "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 116), "Never absent from your post, never off guard, never ill-humored, never unready to work for God,—is obedience; being 'faithful over a few things.'" Such labor constitutes working "as for Thy laws," and ensures its own reward.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Discovery

APRIL! tiny new leaves yellow-green
Filter the sunlight. Green moss;
White birch-branches; delicate twigs; new grass;
And white hawthorn blossoms.
April!
A little bronze butterfly on a yellow dandelion.
Spring is here!

—ROBERT LOUIS SMITH-WALKER, in "Dawn Wind."

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by Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Prices Are Irregular Due to Profit-Taking

Commodity and Money Markets

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Slightly Uneven Price Movements In Stock Market

Advances and Declines Are Mixed—Rail Issues Hold Their Gains

By Forrest Price

Another good market. Following yesterday's late brisk upturn stocks did well today in face of profit-taking.

Best performances were made by rails, oils and specialties.

Trading was active, total sales reaching 970,000 shares.

Improvement in the petroleum industry is beginning to be reflected in the demand for oil shares.

Amerada moved up about 3 points. Standard of New Jersey, Skelly Oil preferred, Pure Oil preferred, Tide-water, Mid-continental Petroleum and Seaboard were conspicuous in the forward movement.

International Business Machines again came into prominence by moving up more than 2 points to a new high.

National Department Stores preferred was an active performer. It advanced about 4 points. The common also was active and higher.

West Penn Electric A rose 2½. Gotham Silk Hosiery preferred sold 3 points higher. Libby Owens was up more than 2 points. American Chain preferred went to a new high by advancing more than 2 points.

On the off side of the market were Union Bag & Paper, Kresge preferred, Owens Illinois Glass, Bethlehem Steel preferred, Caterpillar Tractor and Minneapolis Honeywell preferred.

The better tone in equities was reflected in bonds. Some of the railroad loans moved forward as much as a point, while fractional gains were made elsewhere throughout the list. United States Governments were mixed. Both gains and losses of fractional extent were recorded. In the foreign group loans of Germany, Japan, Norway and Poland were lower. Austrian and Australian bonds improved.

Among the commodities silver attracted a little attention. President Roosevelt's statement that if silver advanced above 64½ cents an ounce, the price now paid by the Government, those who mined it would receive more. Foreign bar silver for domestic use then advanced 1⅛ cents an ounce.

Wheat prices had a brisk rise. Cotton reacted following an early advance.

What everybody wants to know is what has so suddenly changed stock market sentiment from deep pessimism to mild cheerfulness. There has been no sudden economic development favorable to the buying side, nor a marked change in the legislative program at Washington.

The fact is, however, investors and speculators alike are beginning to realize that business has been improving faster than has been generally appreciated. Also there seems to be a more conciliatory and less antagonistic attitude toward industry and finance on part of legislative and administrative forces.

Then there are many favorable developments over the last six months or so which, although published, were ignored as market factors, so deep blue was the complexion of everything marketwise.

Now things are beginning to take on a brighter hue.

Wheat Prices Have Buoyant Advance

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP)—Shooting upward three cents a bushel, wheat made brisk response today to general speculative buying based on foreign market strength and bullish domestic weather conditions.

Dust storms of exceptional severity southwest were reported. There was also considerable evening up of accounts so as to prepare for the United States Government crop report to be issued this afternoon.

Wheat closed strong, 1½-2½ above yesterday's finish, May 96¾-⅞, corn ⅝ to 1 cent up, May 88⅛-¼, oats ⅛-1⅜ advanced, and provisions showing 2 cents to 12 cents gain.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; profit-taking checks advance.

Bonds: Steady; U. S. Governments improve.

Curb: Higher; specialties and metals in demand.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; Holland guilder in late recovery.

Cotton: Quiet; trade and foreign buying.

Sugar: Lower; disappointing spot demand.

Chicago

Wheat: Strong; general speculative buying.

Corn: Higher; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Specialties strong; top $15.

Hogs: Steady to weak; top $9.30.

Foreign

London—Better Wall Street reports stimulated transatlantic and oil shares on the Stock Exchange today, while Argentine rails, Kaffirs and some foreign bonds improved on investment buying. Profit-taking caused gilt-edged securities and home rails to yield. The market closed steady.

Paris—An optimistic feeling prevailed on the Bourse today on the eve of the Stresa conference. Most prices registered gains, although rentes dropped slightly. The closing was firm.

Berlin—Prices were firmer today on news of the German commercial credits to Russia. Gains, however, were lost later in the session and the closing was dull.

Pacific Public Service Bonds

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has received notice of the call for redemption of Pacific Public Service Company 6 per cent gold notes due 1936 at 100½ and accrued interest. The redemption will be made on May 15.

Whitney Pledges Gay His Full Support

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10—Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, today issued a statement indorsing Charles R. Gay, his successor after the election on May 13.

"Mr. Gay has all my good wishes and, as president, will command my warm support," Mr. Whitney said. "I hold him in the greatest respect and am confident he will give to the office all of his energy and wisdom in making his administration a great achievement."

At the same time, Mr. Whitney announced his acceptance of the nomination for membership on the governing committee of the exchange for the term ending in May, 1939.

"The best interests of the exchange require that its members should loyally support the administration of the exchange," he continued. "Unity of action is, to my mind, essential if the independence and usefulness of the exchange are to be preserved. This is an issue, as I have always maintained, which transcends the personal interest of any member or group of members."

United States Steel Corp. Stock

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—The floating supply of United States Steel Corporation common stock decreased slightly during the quarter ended March 31. As measured by the amount of stock held in brokers names it was 1,683,237 shares at the end of the quarter compared with 1,691,456 shares at the end of December. The total issue outstanding amounts to about 8,703,000 shares.

Scrap Iron Price Off

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—The Iron Age scrap composite price has receded from $10.75 to $10.42 a ton, following reductions at Pittsburgh, Chicago and Philadelphia. The pig iron and finished steel composites remain unchanged at $17.90 and 2.124 cents respectively.

Trackwork Shipments

NEW YORK, April 10—Shipments of trackwork for the tee rail of 60 pounds a yard or heavier in March totaled 3440 tons compared with 4446 in the like month last year, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute. This brought shipments during the first quarter to 8665 tons compared with 10,261 in the first quarter last year.

Foreign Cotton Carryover Has Big Shrinkage

Season's Reduction First Since 1932—Consumption at High Rate

Business and Industry • **Glass and Steagall Part Ways on Centralization of Banking** • Commerce and Finance

Conference Board Finds Only Harm In 30-Hour Week

Says It Would Not Expand Purchasing Power, but Add to Unemployment

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10—In a comprehensive study of the 30-hour week, the National Industrial Conference Board does not find one advantageous feature but many that will prove detrimental. The highlights of the study, made public today, are as follows:

The 30-hour week might increase the volume of money in circulation but it would not increase the purchasing power of wages. There would, therefore, be no increase in the demand for goods and no stimulus to business revival.

There would be some increase in employment but it would be slight compared with the number of workers now unemployed.

The 30-hour week would penalize those industries where labor costs are a large part of total costs, thus creating unemployment.

It would affect most unfavorably the durable goods industries in which unemployment is greatest.

Prices of most goods would rise, especially prices of necessaries. The millions of workers now employed, whose weekly earnings would not increase as a result of the 30-hour week, would suffer a reduction in real wages.

The decrease in real wages would result in a demand for higher wage rates, causing labor disturbances.

A standard of living like that characterizing the period from 1922 to 1929 could not be sustained by the 30-hour week.

There is no evidence that an excessive labor supply exists and that it is necessary to reduce working hours to avoid permanent unemployment.

The purchasing power of farmers would be reduced. Also, the ability of American producers to compete with foreigners both in domestic and foreign markets would be weakened.

The final cost of manufactured products would be increased 12 per cent to 14 per cent under the 30-hour week.

It would not appreciably reduce the cost of federal unemployment relief.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON
DIVIDEND NO. 184
A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1935, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 15, 1935.
Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.
THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, April 9, 1935.

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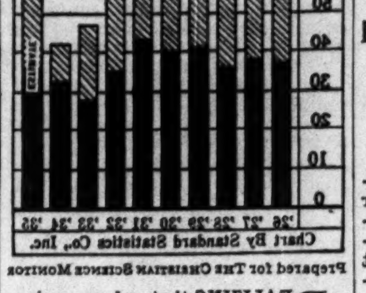
Lifting of AAA Ban Expands Wheat Area



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

REALIZING that no large grain surplus now exists to meet requirements throughout another year of short crops, the AAA has abandoned entirely its restrictions on the planting of spring wheat.

Lifting of the ban will probably result in the addition of 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 acres to the area sown. Before the announcement, farmers had indicated an intention to plant at least 17,847,000 acres.

Exporters Plea For Trade Pact With Argentina

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10—In a report to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York a plea is made to help American exporters by giving further consideration to the negotiation of a reciprocal trade agreement with Argentina. It will be acted upon tomorrow.

"The position of American exporters is very seriously prejudiced," the report says, "by reason of the ruling of the Argentine Government that there is not sufficient official exchange available to pay for purchases from the United States and, therefore, importations from this country have to be financed in the free exchange market, which places American shippers at a disadvantage of from 10 to 16 per cent.

The report, which was drawn by the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the revenue laws of the chamber, points out that Great Britain enjoys special advantages under the Anglo-Argentine trade treaty and that Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany also have exchange and trade agreements with Argentina.

"While similarity exists with respect to some products produced both in the United States and in Argentina," the report says, "it is believed that provision could be made for the increased shipment to the United States of such Argentine products as are not sufficiently produced in the United States."

Power Production Continues to Drop

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10—Electricity production continued its downward course for the week ended April 6, although the drop of about 12,500,000 kilowatt hours to a total of 1,700,334,000 was not as severe as the sharp decline of nearly 49,000,000 units in the corresponding week of last year, partly due to the coal strike in Pennsylvania at that time. The percentage gain for the last week over 1934 consequently rose from 2.8 per cent the week before to 5.2 per cent.

The consensus among electric power authorities is that the seasonal curve indicates that output will continue downward for the next month and a half.

Mexican Petroleum Output 27 P. C. Higher in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Petroleum production in Mexico during 1934 reached a total of 5,934,998 cubic meters, an increase of about 27 per cent over the 1933 production, statistics of the Ministry of National Economy reveal.

Drilling figures show that in 1934 a total of 144 new wells were drilled, compared with 93 in 1933. Of the 144 drilled, 57 were commercial producers with a total daily production of 33,777 barrels.

The ministry predicts still greater production for 1935.

Exports of petroleum during 1934 totaled 3,977,453 cubic meters, an increase of 14 per cent over 1933 exports.

Lancashire Nears Stable Basis of Yarn Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Lancashire is nearing a permanent basis of production in accordance with the world's demand for yarn, because, not only is the selling of spindles under the Lancashire redundancy scheme in progress, but surplus spindleage is being quickly reduced by ordinary trade means.

This is said to be indicated by statistics now available.

The estimated spinning spindles of Great Britain for the half-year ended Jan. 31, 1935, stands at 43,756,000, showing a drop of 2,137,000 from July of last year. Eight years ago Great Britain claimed 57,548,000

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Roosevelt's Bank Reform Program To Be Split Up

Two Parts, 'Noncontroversial' and 'Controversial' Are Now Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 10—President Roosevelt's bank reform program is going to be split up.

That is the plan of leaders of the Senate committee on banking and currency, and it is in keeping with the evolution of new-deal legislation now caught in the bog of legislative inactivity.

The plan calls for the division of the bill into two parts, which are tagged "noncontroversial" and "controversial" and follow the present divisions of the bill in so far as they combine titles 1 and 3, into one section, and title 2 into a separate section.

Title 1 makes permanent the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, while Title 3 covers certain technical amendments to the National Bank Act and the Federal Reserve Acts. Major opposition has not centered on these proposals.

Title 2—The chief controversial feature—covers the Reserve credit control feature, embodying governmental centralization of the banking structure and a greater degree of federal control over the banking system. It is strongly opposed by Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, ex-Secretary of the Treasury and chairman of the committee.

On the other hand, it is perhaps the chief objective of Governor Marriner Eccles of the Reserve Board, and has come to be known as the Eccles plan.

Governor Eccles and other Treasury officials are opposed to compromise on this title, and will probably object to splitting the measure into two parts. Thus this is likely to be the first test of strength on the measure in the Senate, where the bill is now before a banking subcommittee, headed by Mr. Glass.

The House Committee is almost through with the important measure, which is one of the Roosevelt "must" items. A dramatic personal duel of long standing between two of the most colorful characters in Congress is involved in the present discussion. This is between Senator Glass, on the one hand, chairman of the Senate committee, and Representative Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama, chairman of the House committee.

Mr. Glass wants all state banks forced into the Federal Reserve System, thus producing a degree of unification in American banking practice which it has never had.

Representative Steagall objects.

Mr. Glass says that sane banking is impossible under the dual system, with state and national banks, Federal Reserve, and non-Reserve banks, operating under what has been called a "competition in banking laxity."

Representative Steagall dissents.

Mr. Steagall wants the present system continued. He stands for the old order. He charges that federal control of all banking is wrong in theory, and he is supported by a large group of the small independent state banks, and by a powerful element in Congress. About 58 per cent of all banks, excluding mutual savings, are state banks.

What brings the matter to a test is a provision in the pending bill that all banks covered by the guaranty of deposits must join the Federal Reserve System by July 1, 1937. This is the item which will be vigorously debated in the banking bill, involving even the so-called "noncontroversial" title 1, if it is separated, as Mr. Glass plans.

On the other hand, Representative Steagall has less support for his position than of old. He is striving now to delay the decision by writing a provision into the bill postponing until 1938 or later, the date at which state banks must join the Reserve System.

Gold Still Pouring Into United States

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—More gold has poured into the United States thus far this month than was received during all of March, when the total was $13,543,189.

This was made known yesterday at the Commerce Department. Political developments in Belgium and the Netherlands were said to have been at least partially responsible.

April figures have not been compiled in detail. The March imports compared with $122,817,357 in February, and $237,379,861 in March, 1934.

Gold exports during March totaled $540,021, compared with $45,616 in February, and $43,514 in March, 1934.

Both imports and exports of silver increased during March. Exports totaled $3,128,399, as compared with $1,661,054 in February, and $664,837 in March, 1934. Imports were $20,841,988, as compared with $16,351,318 in February and $1,832,525 in March, 1934.

City of New York 3½ And 4 Per Cent Stock Offer

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10—The $150,000,000 City of New York 3¾ per cent and 4 per cent coupon and registered corporate stock is being offered by a group headed by the Chase National Bank.

The total is divided into $34,000,000 coupon 3¾ per cent corporate stock due March 1, 1960, priced at 100 and interest, and convertible into registered bonds in any multiple of $10, and interchangeable; $13,079,000 of registered 4 per cent corporate stock priced to yield from 1.75 per cent to 3.60 per cent, and $2,921,000 registered 3¾ corporate stock priced to yield from 2.60 per cent up to 3.40 per cent with later maturities priced at 100¾ to 100¾.

Recovery Retarded by Federal Policies, Avers Alfred P. Sloan

General Motors Head Calls for Fearless Speaking on Economic Theories Practiced Today—Hits Wagner Bill, Price Manipulation and Debt Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, April 10—An attack on the current economic theories being practiced today in the United States featured an address by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation here last night. He spoke at the annual banquet of the Baltimore Association of Commerce on the occasion of the dedication of the new Chevrolet assembly plant in this city.

Mr. Sloan called upon industry and business to examine with an open mind what is being done to help recovery, determine what measures are right and what are wrong and should speak out fearlessly and with conviction.

Referring to the Government's present policies, Mr. Sloan said, "our apprehension is not only on account of those policies themselves, but their implications for the future."

"It is perfectly evident that certain of these measures have retarded the processes of recovery," he declared. "Others have accelerated some in an artificial way and cannot be continued much longer."

Specifically, Mr. Sloan launched a broadside at the Wagner bill, which he stated was "most unfair and most one-sided."

"In place of a formula for industrial peace—its alleged purpose—it establishes a foundation for industrial warfare and at the very time when all forces should be concentrated on recovery before it is too late," he said. "Every employer should welcome the establishment of the rights of workers to bargain collectively but the rules should be such that the inherent rights of all parties involved are protected. The result of the Wagner bill would be to promote the exploitation of the American worker for the benefit of a comparatively few professional labor leaders responsible only to themselves by making the worker pay them a price for his job through the instrumentality of a closed shop. Industry, if it has any appreciation of its obligations to future generations will fight this proposal to the very last."

Contradicting the "theory of scarcity," which he said seems to be accepted as the "keystone of many of our economic policies," Mr. Sloan stated that "prosperity and productivity are synonymous terms and not in conflict with one another."

"Some imagine that wealth can be created by destroying wealth; that prosperity can be restored by artificial manipulation of price levels; that wealth is created by paying for the nonproduction of wealth," he continued. "How can there be any acceptance of the idea that the amount of work to be performed in this great world of ours, particularly in this country, is limited and that it cannot be expanded, and that the solution of the unemployment problem is to divide the current amount of work by the number of available workers? How can we fail to realize that reducing the hours of work and increasing the hourly wage merely add to our unemployment and to our difficulties by cutting down the real purchasing power of the worker, his income at best remaining stationary, while the price he must pay for goods and services necessarily increases? He must consume less, hence less is produced.

"In the meantime, billions of dollars of additional debt are being added to an already over-burdened debt structure. With a nation, as with an individual, the fact that credit makes borrowing possible is no justification for borrowing and for mortgaging the generations to come. There is bound to be a day of reckoning sooner or later. We are still, through the added burden of taxation, increasing costs and hence reducing consumption, adding to unemployment, and retarding progress."

The World's Business

What Is Money?

THIS week H. B. E. is in Canada, and, out of his mailbag, has picked a few letters, the thoughts in which he feels he ought to share with his readers.

Mr. Robert F. Palmer, Detroit, Mich., writes: It seems to me that the simple facts about money, what it is, and how it acts, have not yet been discovered. We have, on the contrary, a large number of incorrect premises which are widely or universally accepted.

For example, no one has yet defined money correctly. The standard definition is, "a facility for exchanging goods and services." But this is wrong. First, the excess currency stored in the banks, all the hoarded money, and a great deal more besides is not involved in the process of exchanging goods and services, that is, is not doing the act which according to this definition makes money money. Second, this definition assumes that the economic man has for his chief or only function the exchanging of goods and services. The fact is that the economic man is primarily concerned in gaining a profit, not only to pay his living expenses, but also to add to his wealth.

An implied definition, which is never stated is as follows: Money is a facility for storing and transferring gold. This ties in well with the conditions of the gold standard. But we went off the gold standard, without the dollar losing much of its buying power, and therefore this definition is also incorrect.

The correct definition, stated for the first time, is as follows: Money is a device that enables us to store and transfer (Buying Power). The only important fact about the dollar is the amount of general or composite merchandise that it will buy. The amount of gold that it will buy is not as important as the amount of cotton or wheat that it will buy. Under the money economy, the business transaction is no longer a process of exchanging goods and services. On the contrary, the seller sells goods and services, while the buyer buys. There are these two poles in the business transaction. We might say that the business transaction is the sale of merchandise for money. The virtue of merchandise is Value, and the virtue of money is Buying Power. Therefore, we may say that we exchange Value for Buying Power, and that this is the business transaction. The expression "value of the dollar" is ridiculous. The dollar has Buying Power, not Value.

Now with regard to the "managed" gold standard. I think the modified gold standard is a fallacy. We may as well speak of a modified marriage, or a modified death. Italy is not on the gold standard. Italy went off the gold standard when she placed "restrictions on the market for gold and foreign currencies." Belgium also went off the gold standard in "imposing restrictions on the export of gold." France is not on the gold standard, because there is too much difficulty in exchanging currency for gold. Certainly the United States is not on the gold standard.

One of the most serious of monetary errors is that increase of foreign trade benefits a country, and that the loss of foreign trade harms a country. This pernicious theory goes back to Mun of the time of Henry VIII who formulated the principle that the great aim of commerce was to export merchandise and import precious metals. This is the Bullion theory, according to which a thousand dollars' worth of gold is more valuable than a thousand dollars' worth of general merchandise. The theory when examined closely is as ridiculous as the childhood fallacy that a pound of lead weighs more than a pound of feathers.

We are frightened at the enormous quantities of matches, pencils and light bulbs that Japan sells to us. By working long hours at very low wages, and by government subsidies extended to the manufacturers and to the transportation lines, the Japanese are able to supply us these and other commodities more cheaply than we can produce them. Japan also has depreciated its currency for this purpose, and that we regard as a blow below the belt.

Our minds have been bemused. If Japan wants to make these strenuous and heroic exertions so that we may buy merchandise at a low price, we ought to feel grateful. For after all what does Japan receive when she sells us merchandise? No longer gold. The story was different when we were willing to sell to Japan gold at $20.67 an ounce, although it was really worth $35 an ounce. Then we were foolishly giving Japan our wealth. But today all that we give to Japan in payment of our imports is paper money, or bank credits convertible into paper money. What can Japan do with this paper money? It cannot circulate in Japan. Japan can either spend it by buying other merchandise from the United States, or else Japan can send the money to the London market, where it will be sold, but the only man who will buy it will be one who wishes to buy something in the United States. Therefore every dollar that goes abroad for payment of our imports is useless abroad and must come back to the United States within a few weeks at most, and the only way to get it back is to buy something in the United States. Foreign trade is really the barter of commodities, and money is only a catalytic agent. If Brazil wishes to give us 250 pounds of coffee for a bale of cotton, instead of the 200 pounds which she formerly gave us, that need not alarm us. Brazil is lying awake nights figuring out schemes to give us more merchandise in exchange for the amount that we give her; and we are lying awake nights worrying about it. We should gratefully take all that Brazil will give.

Foreign exchange is a Gordian knot that needs an Alexander. I believe there is only one simple thing to do. Throw all gold on the market in the same unrestricted way as copper or cotton. The price of gold would fall to its natural and proper level. At a given time the ounce of gold would have its natural free price in terms of the native currency in every country. Merchandise in foreign trade should be priced and paid for in terms of a new monetary unit, the ounce of gold, which might be called the ORO. The importer would buy enough gold to pay the invoice, and figure his price in his own currency. The exporter would sell the gold after receipt, and figure his profit in his own currency. The clash of currencies would cease.

Demand for Wool In World Markets Good During Week

U. S. Has Normal Turnover—Surplus Reduced—New Clip Coming In

There is a good demand for wool in all world markets. The volume of business done in the American market last week was somewhat less than in the weeks immediately preceding but amounted to a normal average weekly turnover.

This week, demand has continued in an encouraging manner with fully 1,500,000 pounds sold on Monday.

The surplus of 175,000,000 pounds of old wool, which was left on hand at the first of April, is being gradually reduced, about 10,000,000 pounds having been sold since the first of the month, while demand seems likely to keep on at a fairly good pace during the next month or two.

Meanwhile, however, the new 1935 wool clip is commencing to come off the sheeps' backs in increasing quantities, and the new clip will afford about 325,000,000 pounds of shorn wool, aside from another 50,000,000 to 55,000,000 pounds of pulled wool produced during the year. Hence, it is not surprising that wool prices, in spite of the large movement in the last two months, have continued to show a declining tendency.

In California the earlier wools, which are reported in good condition this season, have been selling around 14@15 cents, or about 50@52 cents, clean basis, landed Boston. Shearing is under way in many of the intermountain states and buyers are gradually getting into the West more and more.

Meanwhile, in the local market, there is fairly steady buying of the fine and fine medium wools, both original bag and graded, with the good to choice original bag wools costing mostly in the range of 55@60 cents for class 2 and 3 fine wools.

Half-blood combing wools of fair to good length and grade command 60 and 63 cents, clean basis, while three-eighths territory combing wools, according to staple and grade, are commanding from 51 to 54 cents, clean basis.

Ohio half-blood combing is quotable for the best wools up to 28 cents; three-eighths, according to the wool, from 26 to 27 cents in the grease, and quarter combing at 23 and 23½ cents for wools of fair average shrinkage.

The Australian and New Zealand markets all cable firm prices with demand good and clearances better. England and Japan continue to be the outstanding buyers. In South America, French and German houses are reported to have been buying wools in the interior.

Amsterdam Interest Rate Up at 4½ P. C.

AMSTERDAM, April 10 (AP)—Seeking to stop an alarming volume of gold consignments to France and the United States, the Netherlands Bank increased its discount rate from 3½ to 4½ per cent, while sharp speculative attacks on the guilder continued.

The weekly balance sheet of the bank showed losses of gold stocks in the last week alone amounting to 105,000,000 florins, making a total equivalent to $98,500,000 in the last two weeks. The last previous statement of the bank's condition showed gold reserves had dropped to 674,100,000 gold guilders, making gold coverage now just over 71 per cent.

The increase was the second such action taken during the last few days.

Method of Rejuvenating Exhausted Farm Land Is Proving Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A successful method of rejuvenating supposedly exhausted farm land has been announced here.

The method, which abolishes plowing, uses three different ground-breaking devices, and stirs up the ground deep down beneath the layer usually packed down hard by the bottom of a plow called the 'plow pan.' Experiments have been going on since 1920.

Last summer, according to G. D. Jones, agricultural engineer for the Cleveland Tractor Co., the device was used on a 114-acre farm in Summit County, southeast of here, which had been in continuous cultivation 98 years and which for the previous four years had yielded nothing, not even weeds.

Farmed with these implements it produced 215 bushels of potatoes to the acre, in a drought year. The average Summit County yield was 100 acres. This summer experiments will be continued and Mr. Jones is predicting a yield of 400 bushels an acre.

In Medina County, south of here, the new methods were tested in growing wheat, and resulted in yields of 42 bushels to an acre on a knoll, while the owner of the land, using the flat land surrounding it and preparing it with a plow, grew but 20 bushels to an acre.

"Skeptical farmers who have witnessed our results think we used some kind of trick fertilizer or magic," said Mr. Jones, "but we didn't. In fact we used only 300 pounds of fertilizer to the acre, whereas farmers usually use about 1000 pounds."

A cross-section of plowed ground, Mr. Jones explains, would show a hard layer where the bottom of the plow scraped along (the plow pan), then a layer of lumps, called "voids" and on top a layer of finely pulverized soil. This pulverized surface resists moisture and slows up the trickling of rain to the clods below. Finally the plow pan tends to stop what moisture reaches it from going any farther. Also the plow pan stops the roots of plants from going deep into the substrata, which contains vast stores of plant food.

The first implement used is a "ripper" which gets down below this "pan." It is a knife blade descending vertically and ending in five points spread horizontally. The ripper is used in the autumn.

All during the winter the moisture can seep down in. The second operation, in the spring, is use of a deep disk machine which pulverizes the soil to a depth of seven to nine inches.

Next is used the "joster," which consists of a row of hooks running down into the ground. This brings the lumps and clods to the surface, so that moisture may be admitted easily.

"That gives us a soil greedy for moisture and greedy in holding it," said Mr. Jones.

Real Estate Bond Price Trend Is Up In First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—There has been a continued improvement in the market value of real estate bonds throughout the first quarter of 1935, according to the Eli T. Watson & Company real estate bond index.

During the first three months of the current year, the average bid price of the 250 issues in 39 cities in the United States and Canada which comprise the index, advanced from $302.10 to $334.40 or $32.30 a thousand dollar face amount while during the year 1934 substantially the same issues registered a gain of $77 a $1000 bond.

Analyzing the increases, the index reports: "A comparison of the per cent increase in the bid prices of the five principal types of properties securing these issues, reveals that 83 housekeeping apartment issues showed the largest percentage increase of 16 per cent during the first quarter of 1935 as compared with a gain of 44 per cent in 1934; 27 hotels registered a gain of 11.6 per cent in 1935 which compares with about a 28 per cent increase during the preceding year, and 12 theater issues representing about 150 theaters which showed the largest per cent increase of 44 per cent during 1934 showed an increase during the last quarter of 10.7 per cent."

Following is a summary of the average prices as of the first of the year and as contrasted with those of March 29:

	Jan. 2, 1935 Average Price	March 28, 1935 Average Bid	Increase Per Cent
83 Apartments	24.6	28.6	16.3
27 Hotels	23.3	26.	11.6
12 Theaters	43.8	48.5	10.7
28 Apartment Hotels	28.6	31.2	9.5
37 Miscellaneous	34.6	37.3	7.8
83 Office Buildings	36.2	38.9	7.5

Of the nine principal localities covered by the index, 10 Miami issues show the largest gain of 21.5 for the first quarter. The average gain for the entire 250 issues during the same period was 10.69 per cent.

Ten Brooklyn issues showed 15.9 per cent increase; 10 Washington issues, 14.1 per cent; 15 Pittsburgh issues, 12.4 per cent; 13 Philadelphia issues, 13.5 per cent; 10 issues located in Buffalo registered a gain during the first quarter of 11.5 per cent; 12 issues in Westchester County, New York, showed gain of 10 per cent; 123 issues secured by properties in New York City showed a gain of 8.8 per cent and 10 Boston issues, 6.2 per cent, while 36 issues secured by properties scattered throughout the Eastern section of the United States and Canada registered a gain of 13.3 per cent.

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